City and County of Kingston upon Hull

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

of KINGSTON UPON HULL

FOR THE YEAR

1960

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Health Committee, 1960-61

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Staff of the Health Department

Medical Officer of Health :
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :
ANGUS McGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers :
School Health Service : ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
Care and After-Care : ALAN H. FAIRLAMB, M.B., B.S., C.P.H., D.P.H.
Maternity and Child Welfare : BRYAN REFFOLD, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :
(*Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Port Health Services*)
GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZABETH WALES, L.M.S.S.A. (London), M.B., B.S. (Durham), D.C.H.
SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D. (Vienna)
MARGARET M. BELL, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.
FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.
DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 vacancy

Nursing Officers :
Superintendent : FLORENCE HOLDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors :
Tutor : SHEILA B. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Tutor's Cert.
33 Health Visitors ; 5 Tuberculosis Visitors ; 8 Students

Midwives :
Non-Medical Supervisors : MAUD B. GREENLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
GLADYS BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Mid. Teachers' Cert.
46 Midwives

District Nurses :
Superintendent : ANNE HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N.
Deputy Superintendent : MURIEL WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
37 Female Nurses ; 5 Male Nurses

Home Helps :
Organiser : MURIEL M. FIELD
2 Assistant Organisers ; 240 Home Helps

Staff of the Health Department—continued

Mental Health :

Senior Mental Welfare Officer : ERIC ELLIOTT, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
9 Mental Welfare Officers

Occupation Centre Supervisors :

JUNIOR	RICHARD N. V. SHANE
ADULT (Male)	HENRY PARSONS
ADULT (Female)	EDNA TOWNHILL
Matron, St. Mungo House	MARGARET HOBSON, S.R.N.

9 Assistant Supervisors ; 11 Instructors ; 4 Attendants

Food Inspection :

Chief Food Inspector : S. RHODES, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Senior Food Inspector : L. R. GOURD, M.A.P.H.I.
5 Food Inspectors

Public Health Inspectors :

Chief Public Health Inspector and Chief Housing Inspector :
A. C. SAWORD, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector : H. HARRISON, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Senior Inspectors : Housing—E. R. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Smoke and Offensive Trades—G. W. MAXTED, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.
Factories and Shops—W. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.S.A.A.
Food and Drugs—H. SMITH, F.A.P.H.I.
Lodging Houses—L. H. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I.
Divisional Inspectors : G. S. CRAWLEY, M.A.P.H.I.
K. H. KIRBY, M.A.P.H.I.
22 District and Special Inspectors ; 10 Student Inspectors.

Ambulance Service :

Chief Ambulance Officer : R. G. YATES
Deputy Ambulance Officer : F. J. GRANT
85 Ambulance Driver/Attendants

Clerical :

Chief Clerk : G. PATRICK, D.P.A.
Deputy Chief Clerk and Senior Administrative Assistant : J. H. WILSON
Senior Section Clerks : G. WISE, D. E. MONSON, E. WHEELBAND, A.C.I.S., D.P.A., H. CHAPMAN, F. N. HIND, D.M.A., D.P.A., A. S. ATKINSON, E. N. DALBY, D.M.A.
67 Clerks

SUMMARY :

	Whole-time	*Part-time*
Medical	15	—
Clerical	76	—
Inspectorial	48	—
Nursing (including Students)	160	12
Mental Health	33	—
Disinfecting	5	—
Home Helps and " Sitters-up "	82	257
Domestic Workers	28	48
Ambulance (including Maintenance)	97	1
Medical Auxiliaries	2	1
Rodent Operatives, &c.	18	—
Others	14	12
Totals	578	331

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GUILDHALL,

KINGSTON UPON HULL

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Ninth Annual Report for the City for the year ended 31st December, 1960, and have included in the volume a report on the School Health Service for that year.

The number of births, 5,783, was an increase of 139 on the 1959 figures and was the highest total for the past ten years. The number of deaths fell by 142.

Although deaths from cancer increased by 2 only, the mortality from cancer of the lung and bronchus showed an increase of 10 over the previous year, being 186, of which 157 were males.

It is pleasing to note that there were fewer deaths under the age of one year in 1960 than ever before in the City since records were kept. Although the figure of 135 was a reduction of 32 on the 1959 statistics, infant mortality still remains a serious problem. Just over half of these deaths occurred during the first week of life, the main causes being atelectasis and prematurity.

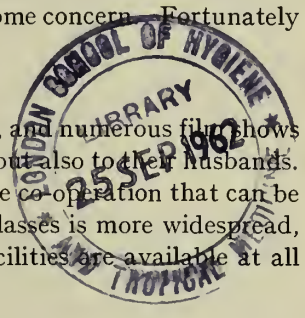
As foreshadowed in my last Annual Report, the Bilton Grange Clinic was completed, and was officially opened by the Lord Mayor on 17th February, 1960. Attendances at this clinic have been most encouraging, and the mothers greatly appreciate the improved facilities which exist there.

The upward trend in attendances at ante-natal and infant welfare clinics has been maintained, and a good deal of health education has been carried out as a result.

The Department now has the services of a full-time Social Worker, who commenced duty on 22nd August, 1960, and whose work is mainly in connection with unmarried mothers. Liaison with the Hull Moral Welfare Council and the Middlesborough Diocesan Rescue Society has been most cordial.

The fall in demand for National Dried Milk and other welfare foods has continued, and reflects the current trend in purchasing advertised branded goods.

Attendances at the Day Nursery at Pearson Park were consistently good, as was the health of the children, until an outbreak of measles in December, affecting 23 out of 24 of the toddler age group, caused some concern. Fortunately the attack was reasonably mild.



Attendances at Mothercraft classes have increased, and numerous film shows and lectures have been given, not only to the mothers, but also to their husbands. Having a baby is, after all, a family affair, and the more co-operation that can be obtained, the better. The popularity of Relaxation Classes is more widespread, and the numbers attending have increased. These facilities are available at all ante-natal clinics.

Three Midwifery Refresher Courses were held during the year, all were fully booked. The scope of these courses has been broadened, and lecture-demonstrations and discussion groups now form a greater part of the curriculum than hitherto.

With the increased number of births in the City as a whole, an extra burden was placed on the Maternity Hospital, and since the shortage of beds is still acute, this necessitated the early discharge of patients from Hospital to the care of the District Midwifery Service. Building at the Maternity Hospital is going ahead, but it will still be some time before the increased accommodation is available.

Calls upon the Home Nursing Service have increased, and thanks to the loyal support of the staff, have all been met. The staff of home nurses continued to fluctuate throughout the year, fourteen nurses leaving the service for various reasons, whilst thirteen new staff were recruited.

An in-service training scheme for District Nurses, leading to the award of a National Certificate, was inaugurated in October.

For some years now the number of health visitors employed has been well below establishment. Whilst this position still remains, it is pleasing to note that at the end of the year the staff showed a net increase of two over the previous year whilst the number of student health visitors increased by four. It is likely to be some years yet before local authorities can approach the establishments suggested by the Health Visiting Working Party in their Report to the Minister of Health in 1956, but it is to be hoped that, with the growing public awareness of the need for social work within the community, more nurses will be attracted to the health visiting field.

From the beginning of the year, two health visitors specialised in the visiting of cases of infectious disease. Previously, most of this work had been done by the district public health inspectors.

At the close of the year the department was still without a Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer, but an appointment has been made, which will take effect from April, 1961.

Encouraging progress in the whole field of Vaccination and Immunisation has been achieved, and it is a pleasure to know that the number of children protected against diphtheria is the highest for many years. This I feel is due largely to the introduction in April of a triple antigen, which gives protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Following an appeal from the Ministry of Health, the City took part in the Live Poliomyelitis Vaccine Survey, organised by the Medical Research Council, and such was the response that almost twice the number requested volunteered to take part in the survey. I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the wonderful co-operation by the parents of the children who took part in this very, very important investigation. They have all been magnificent. Though the official results are still awaited, the initial figures available are most encouraging.

It has long been felt desirable that tetanus prophylaxis should be offered to school children. With the co-operation of the Education Department it was decided to offer immunisation against tetanus to all school children in the senior schools, and some 14,000 parents availed themselves of the opportunity to have their children protected. It is hoped that by the extension of this Service, and in co-operation with the Casualty Departments of the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children and the Hull Royal Infimary, a greater degree of protection will be achieved. The course comprises three injections at intervals of four weeks and six months respectively. Such was the demand for prophylactic immunisation in West Hull, that it was necessary to hold a weekly clinic at Coltman Street, and this is now held at 2-0 p.m. each Monday. The majority of the courses of poliomyelitis vaccine begun in 1959 were completed, and the number of defaulters who did not respond to a second invitation to attend has been very small. In the early part of 1960 the Ministry announced the extension of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme to include all those under the age of 40 at the time of registration. Sessions were held in the East and West branch clinics and the Presbyterian Church Hall, Baker Street, to accommodate this new section of the community. The uptake was not as good as had been hoped, but nevertheless, by the end of May 4,143 persons in this new category had commenced a course of vaccination. In June another intensive campaign was held, and more central premises were hired in Waltham Street.

In accordance with the requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations, vaccination against yellow fever is now provided by the Local Health Authority. This service was taken over from the Hospital and Specialist Services in July last and is available to persons emigrating or proposing to travel abroad. Upon the completion of the vaccination the relevant international certificate of vaccination is supplied by the Authority. Since this service was established there have been 343 requests for this type of vaccination.

The incidence of infectious disease in the City during 1960 was slightly lower than in the previous year, and indeed the lowest since 1923. Of the seven cases of diphtheria orginally notified, none was confirmed. It is seven years since a similar state of affairs existed. Of the seven cases of acute poliomyelitis notified, five were confirmed, and unfortunately one of these, a man aged 22, died. One of the confirmed cases was not a resident of Kingston upon Hull, but was brought to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children from her home in the country, and later that day, the diagnosis was confirmed, and she was transferred to the Infectious Disease Hospital. Of the four residents of Kingston upon Hull who were confirmed cases, none had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Salmonella Orion was responsible for an outbreak of food poisoning, which affected 122 patients. The source of this outbreak was not traced despite most exhaustive investigation. Many hundreds of specimens were examined by the Public Health Laboratory. One fatal case of Salmonella Paratyphoid B occurred in a woman of 73, and here again the source of infection could not be traced. There were no secondary cases. 123 cases of Gastro-enteritis were notified, with four deaths. It is only by the consent attention to scrupulous cleanliness in the home that a return to the state of affairs existing a decade ago can be avoided.

The war against tuberculosis continued during the year. The total of 37 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was a reduction of 3 on the previous year whilst it is pleasing to note that the number of new cases found is steadily decreasing over the years.

There still continues to be a heavy demand on the Care and After-Care services. The number of nursing requisites loaned out has increased but owing to the poor summer the number of applications for recuperative holidays was less than in previous years.

During the year the Mental Health Act, 1959 came into effect in easy stages, the major part of the Act being effective from 1st November. The new legislation introduced the single term " mental disorder " to cover all forms of mental illness and disability and also gives wide powers to Local Authorities for them to make arrangements for the provision of residential accommodation and of centres for the training or occupation of mentally disordered children or adults.

To safeguard the liberty of the subject, Mental Health Tribunals have been set up in each of the fifteen hospital regions in England and Wales. These Tribunals consist of medical, legal and lay members and have the power to discharge detained patients from hospitals or guardianship.

The implementation of the Mental Health Act has involved some reorganisation of the Mental Health Section. All Mental Health Workers have been appointed under the Act and redesignated Mental Welfare Officers. This means that these officers are able to make application for the compulsory removal for observation for treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders.

The Mental Welfare Officers undertake field duties in relation to the pre-care and after-care of the mentally disordered and for administrative purposes the City has been divided into three districts, Western, Northern and Eastern, with three officers allocated to each district.

The year 1960 was designated World Mental Health Year and as a result of this a great deal of work, mostly out of office hours, was undertaken by the Mental Health Section in an effort to publicise the work done and the importance of sound mental hygiene to the community. Many exhibitions and displays at the various social events in the City were arranged and arising out of them numerous orders for the goods produced were given to the occupation centres.

The opening of the Adult Department of the Holden Centre by Sir John Charles, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in October opens new horizons in the provision of training facilities and occupation for the mentally subnormal living in the City. This new purpose built centre, the largest of its type in the country, is the outcome of an experiment which started five years ago when three classes a week for nine adults were held in the After-Care Section offices at Lowgate. The new premises provide accommodation for 200 adults of both sexes and it has been planned to provide training, occupation and a variety of sheltered workshop activities for this age group of the mentally disordered. Much favourable comment has been made about this centre by the general public who have visited on open days and many requests have been made from all over the country to visit the centre.

Since March 1960 a free chiropody service has operated five mornings a week at the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street. Any persons resident within the City who come within the priority groups, the elderly, the physically handicapped and the expectant mother, can avail themselves of this Service on application to the Health Department. Since its inception there have been 592 applications for treatment and of this number 549 have been for elderly persons.

Great efforts have been made to bring to the notice of the public the risk of accidents in the home. Many are avoidable, and are taking an increasing toll of life and limb. Various campaigns organised on a national level have received the fullest publicity and co-operation by all sections of the Health Department. In particular, attention has been drawn to the danger from accidental poisoning, gas poisoning and drowning.

There was a further increase in both the number of patients carried and the number of miles run by the Ambulance Service. The demand on the service has increased consistently every year since 1948, the annual average increase being around 9,500 patients moved and 30,000 miles run. At the end of the year there was no slackening in the demand and it seems likely that 1961 will show a further increase.

The Council's programme of smoke control areas, which aims at covering the whole City by 1971, is well on target. The five Orders made during the year comprised 9,342 premises covering 2,291 acres. As in the case of earlier Orders, there were no formal objections and all have been confirmed by the Ministry without any deletions or alterations of boundaries. There were a few complaints concerning the quality and price of coke and other solid smokeless fuels ; they were far outnumbered by expressions of approval and support for the clean air policy. There is no doubt that the modern City housewife, in particular, will be only too glad to see the end of crude, unprocessed coal and all the smoke, soot, labour, and cleaning which it entails.

Despite all the Council's efforts to increase the rate of construction of new houses, the supply is hopelessly inadequate to meet the demand and by the end of the year there were about 1,129 families waiting to be re-housed from unfit dwellings subject to demolition or clearance orders. The slum clearance programme is therefore inevitably falling behind schedule, and conditions in some houses which were regarded as unfit for habitation before the war, have sunk to a very low level.

An attempt is being made to improve conditions in some of our houses-let-in-lodgings or those occupied by several families. Many such houses are structurally sound and could provide satisfactory accommodation if they had washing, cooking and sanitary facilities etc., adequate for the number of families sharing each house. Unfortunately, that is not usually the case. Many houses occupied by 4 or 5 families still have only the one original sink or lavatory that was in use when it served the needs of a single family. Because of these deficiencies, only persons in desperate need of accommodation, or people with very low standards, will occupy these houses, and the former move elsewhere as quickly as possible. Nobody takes any care of such houses and the staircases, landings,

backyard, communal kitchen, bathroom, etc., soon take on an appearance of neglect and squalor. Further information on this subject will be found in the section dealing with environmental hygiene and sanitation.

The food inspectors continued to examine all meat sold in the City. It remained very difficult to maintain hygienic standards in the existing abattoirs and the new Central Abattoir becomes ever more urgently required.

The department continues to work in close association with the hospital and general practitioner services to the mutual advantage of both these services and the public in general.

The staff, as always, have worked magnificently and everyone has made every endeavour to ensure that the public are well served and the various schemes approved by the Committee have been praised with the utmost vigour. The friendly attitude of the staff to the public has done much to help in the advancement of the public health but to the staff I would like to express my warm thanks for all they have done for me and for the department.

I would also like to say a word about the press. No Public Health Department can do without them, and their fairness and accuracy in reporting and in their sustained support of the Department has been of great comfort to me.

Finally, I should like to pay tribute to the Chairman and Members of the various Committees and Sub-Committees dealing with health matters, who have on all occasions supported and encouraged me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal School Medical Officer.

PART I

STATISTICS

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of City in Acres	**14,493**	
Census Population at 8th April, 1951	**299,105**	
	1960	1959
Estimated Mid-year Home Population	302,400	301,800
Marriages	2,478	2,590
Marriage-rate per 1,000 population	16.39	17.16
Deaths (all causes)	3,192	3,334
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	10.55	11.05
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	12.88	13.48
Mothers and Infants—		
Live Births—Total	5,783	5,644
Legitimate— Male	2,855	2,738
Female	2,601	2,580
Illegitimate— Male	172	167
Female	155	159
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	5.65	5.78
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	19.12	18.70
Adjusted birth rate per 1,000 population	18.35	17.95
Still Births—Total	128	136
Legitimate — Male	57	64
Female	63	62
Illegitimate— Male	7	4
Female	1	6
Still births rate per 1,000 live and still births	22.13	23.53
Total Live and Still births	5,911	5,780
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—Total	135	167
Legitimate —Male	78	84
Female	49	75
Illegitimate— Male	3	5
Female	5	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—Total	23.34	29.59
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	21.99	29.89
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	24.46	24.54
Deaths of Infants under 1 month of age—Total	92	122
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.91	21.61
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age—Total	73	96
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	12.62	17.01
Perinatal Mortality	34.00	40.14
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	5	3
Death rate per 1,000 live births	0.86	0.53
Death rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.84	0.52

Births and Deaths. There were 5,783 births in 1960 this being 139 more than the previous year and the highest number of births since 1950. The total of 3,192 deaths was 142 fewer than in 1959 and was appreciably lower than the average for the ten previous years.

Table I shows the principal causes of deaths in age groups and it will be noted that heart diseases and cancer together accounted for more than half the total number of deaths. Particulars are given below of the crude birth and death rates for each of the last five years and at ten yearly intervals from 1900.

Births and Deaths since 1900

Year	*No. of births*	*Birth rate per 1,000 population*	*No. of deaths*	*Death rate per 1,000 population*
1960	5,783	19·1	3,192	10.6
1959	5,644	18.7	3,334	11.0
1958	5,745	19·1	3,319	11·0
1957	5,500	18.3	3,144	10·4
1956	5,578	18·6	3,220	10.7
1950	5,825	19·3	3,476	11·5
1940	4,984	18·6	4,089	15·3
1930	6,288	20·6	3,833	12·5
1920	8,469	29·1	3,834	13·2
1910	8,014	29·1	4,253	15·2
1900	7,820	32·7	4,610	19·2

The births and deaths in Kingston upon Hull in 1960 were spread over the year as follows :—

	1st Quarter	*2nd Quarter*	*3rd Quarter*	*4th Quarter*
Deaths	912	727	662	891
Births	1,419	1,527	1,427	1,410

Area Comparability Factors. The area comparability factors for this City as notified by the Registrar-General are 0.96 for births and 1.22 for deaths. The adjusted birth-rate is therefore 18.35 per 1000 population and the adjusted death-rate 12.88

Male and Female Deaths. The total of 3,192 deaths was divided into 1,718 males and 1,474 females, this giving an average of 86 female deaths to each 100 male deaths. The death rates per thousand of the population were 11.69 for males and 9.4 for females.

Principal Sites of Fatal Cancer, 1960

Site of Disease		Age Group								Totals	Grand Totals
		0-5	5–10	10–15	15–25	25–45	45–65	65–75	over 75		
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M.	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	3	12	19
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	7	
Digestive System and Peritoneum	M.	—	—	—	—	8	54	35	37	134	236
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	36	29	35	102	
Respiratory System	M.	—	—	—	—	6	81	51	22	160	189
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	7	12	9	29	
Uterus	F.	—	—	—	—	4	11	2	7	24	24
Other Female Genital Organs	F.	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	3	24	24
Breast	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	50
	F.	—	—	—	—	4	24	10	11	49	
Male Genital Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	15	26	26
Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	1	19	23
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	
Skin (scrotum excepted)	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	M.	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	12
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	
Other or Unspecified Organs	M.	—	—	1	1	4	11	12	4	33	62
	F.	2	—	—	—	5	8	8	6	29	
Total	M.	—	—	1	1	19	167	123	82	393	666
	F.	3	—	—	1	15	108	70	76	273	

N.B.—These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar-General which have been used elsewhere in this Report.

The main diseases with heavier mortality in males were :—

	Males	*Females*
Respiratory Tuberculosis	34	3
Malignant Neoplasm, lung and bronchus	157	29
Bronchitis	138	55

In contrast the main diseases with heavier mortality in females were :—

	Males	*Females*
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	173	237
Heart Diseases (excluding coronary disease, angina and hypertension with heart disease)	217	288

Cancer. There was a small increase in the number of deaths from cancer, ncluding leukaemia and aleukaemia, the number being 677 for 1960 compared vith 675 for 1959. The death rate was 2.24 per thousand of the population. The deaths from these diseases have increased steadily year by year and now account for more than one-fifth of all deaths in the City. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus showed a further increase on previous years, the total being 186, of which 157 were of males and 29 of females. Once again more than 60% of the deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were of persons under 65 years of age, whereas, of course, the majority of deaths from all other causes occur at over 65 years of age.

Heart Disease. Deaths from coronary disease, angina, hypertensive heart disease and other heart diseases were 1,054 in 1960, representing 33% of all the deaths. The figure for 1959 was 995. The total rates for all heart diseases were 3.48 in 1960 and 3.28 in 1959. Over 75% of the deaths from these causes were in respect of persons over 65 years of age.

Vascular lesions of Nervous system. There were 410 deaths in this classification, giving a rate of 1.4 per thousand of the population compared with 390 deaths and a rate of 1.3 in 1959. Over 80 per cent of the deaths from vascular lesions

of the nervous system were in respect of persons over the age of 65 years. The disparity between males and females was slightly less in 1960 than in previous years, being in the proportion of 137 females to 100 males.

Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Non-Tuberculous Respiratory Diseases. The number of deaths from these diseases was lower than in recent years, being 442 in 1960 compared with 516 in 1959. The combined death rate was 1.5 in 1960 and 1.7 in 1959. There was no untoward incidence in any of the diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis accounting for most of the deaths.

Infectious Diseases. There was a total of 50 deaths from infectious diseases of which 37 were deaths from tuberculosis.

Infant Mortality. There were fewer deaths under 1 year of age in 1960 than ever before in the City since records were kept. Infant mortality, however, is still a grave problem. As in previous years, the majority of these deaths occurred in the first month of life mainly from prematurity and atelectasis. Table II shows the infant deaths by cause at various stages in the first year of life.

Accidents other than Motor Vehicle accidents. There were 63 deaths from accidents other than motor vehicle accidents during 1960. Accidents in or near the home, including those occurring in hospitals, accounted for 45 of these compared with 44 in 1959. There were 4 deaths from burns, a 3 year old boy whose nightdress was set alight by a gas fire, a 5 year old girl whose clothing caught fire from a gas lighter, a 5 month old baby who was suffocated when a settee caught fire due to a burning cigarette end, and a woman of 55 years of age whose clothing caught fire when she was attempting to smother a burning flock pillow. The table on page 22 summarises the deaths due to accidents other than motor vehicle accidents which occurred in 1960, the deaths as a result of home accidents being shown separately.

Deaths due to accidents in or near the home during 1969.

Cause	Sex	Aged 0–4	Aged 5–14	Aged 15–44	Aged 45–64	Aged 65 and over	Total	
Falls	M.	—	—	—	1	5	6	28
	F.	—	—	—	2	20	22	
Burns	M.	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
	F.	—	1	—	1	—	2	
Domestic Gas Poisoning	M.	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	F.	—	—	1	2	1	4	
Barbiturate Poisoning	M.	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
	F.	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Other Accidents	M.	1	1	—	1	1	4	5
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Total	M.	3	1	1	3	6	14	45
	F.	2	1	1	5	22	31	
Remainder of accidental deaths other than motor vehicle accidents	M.	—	3	6	3	3	15	18
	F.	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Total accidental deaths other than motor vehicle accidents	M.	3	4	7	6	9	29	63
	F.	2	1	1	7	23	34	

N.B.— These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those of the Registrar General which have been used elsewhere in this Report.

Information supplied by the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children in respect of children treated after accidents in the home during 1960 is summarised in the following table. 929 children were treated, 75% of them being under 5 years of age. Burns and scalds accounted for 333 of the cases. 114 children were treated after swallowing noxious substances (mostly medicine or tablets intended for adults), 109 of whom were under the age of 5 years.

Cause	Aged 0–4	Aged 5–9	Aged 10–14	Total
Lacerations and cuts	153	54	12	219
Bruises and bumps including falls	190	46	17	253
Scalds	146	36	19	201
Burns	89	30	13	132
Swallowing noxious substances	109	4	1	114
Swallowing foreign bodies	5	—	—	5
Substance in eyes	4	1	—	5
Totals	696	171	62	929

Deaths due to Motor vehicle accidents. The following is a report on residents of Kingston upon Hull who died as a result of a motor vehicle accident, regardless of whether the accident occurred in Kingston upon Hull or elsewhere. Of the 34 deaths reported, 25 occurred within the City boundary and 9 at other places.

A summary of the accidents is as follows :—

14 Pedestrians : 9 were knocked down by motorised vehicles whilst crossing the road, 1 was knocked down on a pedestrian crossing by a motor bus, 1 was knocked down by a tractor on the dock, 1 child was knocked down by a taxi and 1 by a motor lorry whilst playing in the street, and 1 child was knocked down by a motor lorry which mounted the pavement.

2 Riders of Scooters : one skidded on an icy road and the other was thrown from his scooter after hitting the kerb.

8 Pedal Cyclists : all were involved in collisions with other motor vehicles.

6 Motor Cyclists : 5 were involved in collisions with other motor vehicles and one was thrown against a lamp standard after his motor cycle skidded across the road.

1 Motor Cycle Pillion Passenger : wife of one of the above-mentioned motor cyclists who was in collision with a motor bus.

3 Others : 1 was the driver of a motor car which was in collision with a motor lorry, 1 was a passenger in a motor car involved in an acident with another car and 1 was a tractor driver whose vehicle overturned.

Deaths due to motor vehicle accidents by sex and age.

Sex	Aged 1–4	Aged 5–14	Aged 15–24	Aged 25–64	Aged 65 & over	Total
Male	2	1	10	11	3	27
Female	—	1	1	2	3	7
Total	2	2	11	13	6	34

Fifty Years Ago. Deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Kingston upon Hull during 1910 were 1,085, producing the very high rate of 135.4 per thousand live births ; the figures for 1960 were 135 deaths and a rate of 23.3, the lowest incidence of infant mortality in the city since records were kept. Deaths of children from one to four years of age were 445 in 1910 but only 19 in 1960. The average age at death in Kingston upon Hull in those two years were :—1910, 34 years, 1960, 65 years. There were 437 cases of diphtheria in the City during 1910 ; 44 of these died. There were no cases in 1960.

A case of typhus occurred in the city in 1910, the first for 20 years. The case was a man of 25 years who had been attending the Hull Royal Infirmary as an out-patient for about 5 days when it was decided to admit him. Two days later it was thought that the man was suffering from typhus. This was reported to the Medical Officer of Health who had the man transferred to the Evan Fraser Hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed. This incident caused the Health Department of those days some considerable anxiety. The house in which the man lived was disinfected and all bedding destroyed and a house to house inspection was carried out in the immediate neighbourhood. The people in the vicinity and the staff of the Hull Royal Infirmary were kept under surveillance but no further case was discovered. It was not possible to ascertain how the man contracted the disease. The attack proved to be mild and the man made an uneventful recovery.

On 1st April, 1910, Section 1 (2) of the Midwives Act came into operation. This section laid down that " no woman shall habitually and for gain attend a woman in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she shall be certified under the act." Until this time there has been a considerable number of women performing the duties of midwife, habitually or occasionally, under the title of " handy " woman.

The following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes in both years :—

	1910	1960
Tuberculosis (all forms)	411	37
Measles	73	—
Whooping Cough	66	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 5 years of age)	321	6
Diphtheria	44	—

TABLE I—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages			Total Deaths in 1959
									Male	Female	Total	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	12	13	9	—	27	7	34	37
Tuberculosis, other forms	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	3	3
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	3	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other diseases classified as infective and Parasitic	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	6	6
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	3	40	24	26	58	35	93	107
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	6	86	65	29	157	29	186	176
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	4	24	11	11	1	49	50	48
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	4	11	2	7	—	24	24	24
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	3	1	2	15	108	93	84	176	130	306	300
Leukæmia and Aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	3	9	9	18	20
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	4	—	10	10	15
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	—	1	—	3	69	128	209	173	237	410	390
Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	—	15	138	171	164	285	203	488	481
Hypertension, with heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	29	24	37	61	76
Other heart diseases	—	—	—	2	6	51	97	230	162	224	386	438
Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	3	16	32	68	55	64	119	118
Influenza	1	1	—	—	4	8	6	3	20	3	23	51
Pneumonia	30	1	1	—	7	41	46	77	111	92	203	218
Bronchitis	3	1	—	—	3	49	72	65	138	55	193	215
Other diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	1	—	2	9	4	6	15	8	23	32
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	3	14	5	12	23	11	34	31
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	5	1	—	—	—	3	5	1	9	6	15	20
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	3	9	11	12	14	27	22	49	35
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	17	27	—	27	39
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	3
Congenital malformations	21	1	4	—	1	1	1	—	12	17	29	41
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	70	3	5	2	11	41	44	70	118	128	246	235
Motor vehicle accidents	—	2	2	4	6	12	2	4	25	7	32	44
All other accidents	2	3	5	—	11	14	10	24	35	34	69	66
Suicide	—	—	1	2	9	21	7	2	21	21	42	56
Homicide and operations of war	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Total	135	19	22	17	147	802	890	1160	1718	1474	3192	3334

Figures supplied by the Registrar General

TABLE II

INFANT MORTALITY (NET DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1960

Causes of Death	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day	7th Day	1st Week	2nd Week	3rd Week	4th Week	Under 1 Mth.	1/2 Mths.	2/3 Mths.	3/4 Mths.	4/5 Mths.	5/6 Mths.	6/7 Mths.	7/8 Mths.	8/9 Mths.	9/10 Mths.	10/11 Mths.	11/12 Mths.	Total 1960	Total 1959
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	4	5	7	5	5	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	31	35
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	2
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
Atelectasis	16	5	3	2	—	3	—	29	1	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Congenital Malformations	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	8	7	2	2	19	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	35
Prematurity	18	7	1	—	1	—	—	27	1	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	38
Meningitis (not T.B.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Causes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	17
Total	40	12	5	6	4	6	—	73	11	3	5	92	10	9	10	5	3	—	1	—	1	2	2	135	—
1959	51	12	13	9	5	3	3	96	14	5	7	122	14	10	4	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	—	167

These figures have been compiled locally and may not agree with those in Table I.

TABLE III

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960 IN RESPECT OF THE 21 WARDS IN THE CITY

District	Estimated Population	Area in acres, Land and Inland Waterways	Persons to an acre	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate from all causes per 1,000 Population	* No. of Deaths under 1 year	*Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	†Perinatal Mortality Rate
Albert	7,657	285	26·9	256	33·4	150	19·5	11	43·0	60·4
Alexandra	14,720	598	24·6	312	21·2	147	10·0	8	25·6	31·4
Beverley	13,201	993	13·3	190	14·4	120	9·1	6	31·6	31·1
Botanic	12,676	248	51·1	410	32·3	151	19·1	12	29·3	31·2
East Central	6,185	170	36·4	174	28·1	75	12·1	5	28·7	44·9
West Central	9,209	120	77·6	258	28·0	128	13·9	11	42·6	49·2
Coltman	13,476	220	61·2	367	27·2	137	10·4	8	21·8	18·8
Drypool	6,485	381	17·0	190	29·3	68	10·5	5	26·3	35·9
Marfleet	15,343	1,401	10·9	291	19·0	116	7·5	8	27·5	46·4
Myton	3,751	263	14·2	92	24.5	75	20·0	2	21·7	10·9
Newland	16,503	705	23·4	189	11·5	198	12·0	3	15·9	31·3
North Newington	14,903	278	53·5	244	16·4	165	11.1	1	4·1	24·1
South Newington	12,194	332	36·7	281	23·0	143	11·7	7	24·9	41·7
Paragon	2,609	220	11·9	59	22·6	45	17·3	3	50·8	33·9
Park	9,017	214	42·1	195	21·6	114	12·6	5	25·6	25·3
Pickering	34,303	1,472	23·3	342	10·0	319	9·3	6	17·5	39·9
St. Andrew's	12,471	1,075	11·6	246	19·7	111	8·9	4	16·3	31·8
Southcoates	9,665	202	47·9	260	26·9	109	11·3	7	27·0	40·7
Stoneferry	18,082	1,610	11·2	261	14·4	174	9·5	4	15·3	37·3
Sutton	38,165	2,130	18·0	754	19·8	324	8·5	17	22·5	28·7
University	31,785	1,576	20·1	412	13·0	323	10·2	2	4·8	23·8
TOTAL	302,400	14,493	20·9	5,783	19·1	3,192	10·6	135	23·3	34·0

NOTES—Ward populations have been estimated on the basis of the 1951 census figures.

* Most of the infantile mortality rates of wards are based on very small numbers and comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance ; it is preferable to refer to the absolute numbers involved.

† Perinatal Mortality Rate is stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per thousand live and stillbirths.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Table IV.

Eight feet above sea level

	1960	1959
Highest Mean Temperature	72.0 deg. 18th June	75·5 deg. 5th July
Lowest Mean Temperature	31.5 deg. 6th Dec.	27.5 deg. 15th Jan.
Total Rainfall	30.38	17.76
No. of days on which rain fell	202	127
No. of sunless days	114	73
No. of hours of bright sunshine	1238.8	1639.5

Direction of prevailing wind :—

	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
1960	11	56	7	56	17	126	15	46	32
1959	15	46	9	41	27	114	10	57	46

SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

	Annually		Third Quarters					
			Hours of Bright Sunshine			Inches of Rain		
	Hours of Bright Sunshine	Inches of Rain	July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
1960	1,239	30.38	142.2	153.0	93.5	3.04	2.31	2.36
1959	1,640	17.76	223·5	203.4	159.6	1.61	0.27	0.27
1958	1,267	28·56	166.9	149·5	135·6	3·24	2·20	2·27
1957	1,339	24·94	122·6	124·9	124·5	3·29	3·10	3·46
1956	1,251	26·24	144·0	130·8	131·4	3·65	5·21	1·39
1955	1,494	19·68	241·3	160·2	153·2	·77	·77	5·3

TABLE IV

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960

	At Nine a.m. Local Time				Mean Relative Humidity	At Nine p.m. Local Time		Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings	Underground Temperature		Total Hours of Bright Sunshine	Directions of the Wind									Total Rainfall
	Mean Reading of					Reading of Self-registering Thermometers															
	Barometer	Attached Thrm.	Dry Bulb Thrm.	Wet Bulb Thrm.		Max. in Air	Min. in Air		At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm	
	ins.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	hours										ins.
January	30.0	42.6	38.8	37.9	92	43.4	34.9	39.1	39.8	44.2	33.7	—	5	—	3	1	9	—	8	5	4.7
February	29.8	41.4	38.9	37.4	87	44.3	34.2	39.3	38.5	42.6	75.4	1	4	1	4	2	12	1	2	2	1·7
March	30.0	45.5	42.4	40.6	84	46.0	38.9	42.5	42.4	42.7	55.2	—	9	2	16	—	3	—	1	—	0.9
April	30.1	50.8	49.6	46.0	75	55.4	41.4	48.4	47.1	44.5	152.7	—	9	—	3	2	8	2	4	2	1.2
May	30.1	57.4	56.4	52.1	74	62.8	47.3	55.1	54.2	48.2	116.9	2	11	1	4	1	10	1	—	1	0.9
June	30.1	63.9	62.9	58.3	75	69.8	51.8	60.8	61.0	52.5	268.1	1	5	1	5	—	11	1	4	2	0.3
July	29.8	62.4	60.4	56.3	75	67.6	53.0	60.3	60.8	55.5	142.2	1	3	—	2	1	14	6	3	1	3.0
August	29.9	61.8	60.3	56.9	81	67.3	53.5	60.4	60.5	56.0	153.0	3	1	1	1	1	18	3	3	—	2.3
September	30·0	58.1	56.5	53.7	82	63.4	50.0	56.7	57.2	55.7	93.5	1	2	1	3	3	8	1	6	5	2.4
October	29.7	52.7	51.6	50.1	90	56.1	47.1	51.6	52.3	53.2	54.8	1	4	—	11	2	2	—	7	4	5.6
November	29.6	46.5	44.7	43.4	90	49.5	40.6	45.0	45.5	49.7	56.0	—	—	—	3	4	14	—	5	4	4.1
December	29.7	42.0	39.0	37.9	91	43.4	35.7	39.5	40.5	45.8	37.3	1	3	—	1	—	17	—	3	6	3.3
Total or Average	29.9	52.1	50.1	47.6	83	55.8	44.0	49.9	50.0	49.2	1238.8	11	56	7	56	17	126	15	46	32	30.4

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Unemployment. Hereunder are particulars, kindly furnished by the Manager of the Kingston upon Hull Employment Exchange, in relation to unemployment as recorded by his Department.

	1960	1959
Average number of persons unemployed in one week of each month of the year :		
Men	2,749	4,104
Women	509	764
Juveniles	160	192
	3,418	5,060

Month in which " peak " period was reached	January
Total in " peak " period of one week	4,871
Month of lowest total of unemployment	September
Total unemployed recorded in such month	2,657

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

Registration of Nursing Homes. All the five registered nursing homes were inspected periodically by a Senior Medical Officer. In two homes recommendations were made and these were carried out. The Supervisors of Midwives paid regular visits to the two homes dealing with maternity cases, and found them adequately staffed and efficiently run.

There were 238 live births, 2 stillbirths, and one maternal death in these homes during 1960.

X-Ray Facilities. The X-ray department at the East Hull Clinic dealt with cases from the following sources during the year :—

After-Care Section (Medical examination of Corporation employees)	1,106
Maternity and Child Welfare Section	67
School Health Service	93

The diminution in attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare section is a reflection in the change in practice of ante-natal care, since it is felt that as far as possible, pregnant women should not be subjected to X-ray examination.

Medical Examinations. Medical officers of the Department carried out 566 examinations of Corporation employees in connection with the Sick Pay Scheme and 1,142 examinations in respect of new appointments, admissions to the Superannuation Scheme, fitness to continue in employment, &c. 752 examinations were carried out at the East Hull Clinic, 900 at the After-Care Section offices at Lowgate, 2 at the Witham office, 1 at the West Branch Clinic, and in 53 Sick Pay Scheme cases employees were examined in their own homes.

Open Spaces. Information supplied by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., shows that there are in the city and immediately adjoining it, approximately 806 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation ; and particulars kindly furnished by the Chief Education Officer indicate other open spaces to include sites controlled by the Education Committee and prepared for school playing fields, of an area of 459 acres. Additional sites not prepared for this purpose total 99 acres.

City Mortuary. By the end of the year the new City Mortuary in Spring Street was almost completed and arrangements were in hand for it to be brought into use at the beginning of February, 1961.

As stated in my 1959 report the site finally selected is in Spring Street within an industrial zone, conveniently central near to the bus station and within a reasonable distance from the Coroner's Court in the Central Police Station. The nature and purpose of this building demanded a not too prominent location with a secluded secondary access for ambulances and other transport used by morticians. A Ministry of Housing and Local Government requirement stipulates also that the access used by such transport must be kept entirely separate from the entrance provided for the general public and it is, of course, desirable that suitable accommodation and amenities be provided for visiting relatives of the deceased during identification, &c., who are frequently deeply distressed.

For this purpose the public entrance from Spring Street, together with the entire elevational treatment of the building has deliberately been given an ' anonymous ' character, in no way suggesting its identity. Access to the portion devoted to public use is gained from a pleasant entrance hall, containing offices and attendance and lavatory accommodation for both sexes. A spacious and tastefully furnished waiting room prepares visitors to enter the Viewing Room, wherein the deceased may be identified only through a large glass screen, in pleasant and hygienic surroundings, which is in turn, separated from the Reception Mortuary and refrigeration unit by means of folding doors capable of receiving the bier upon a wheel stretcher.

No access is afforded from this portion to the Reception Mortuary except by means of a secluded door strictly controlled for the use of staff only.

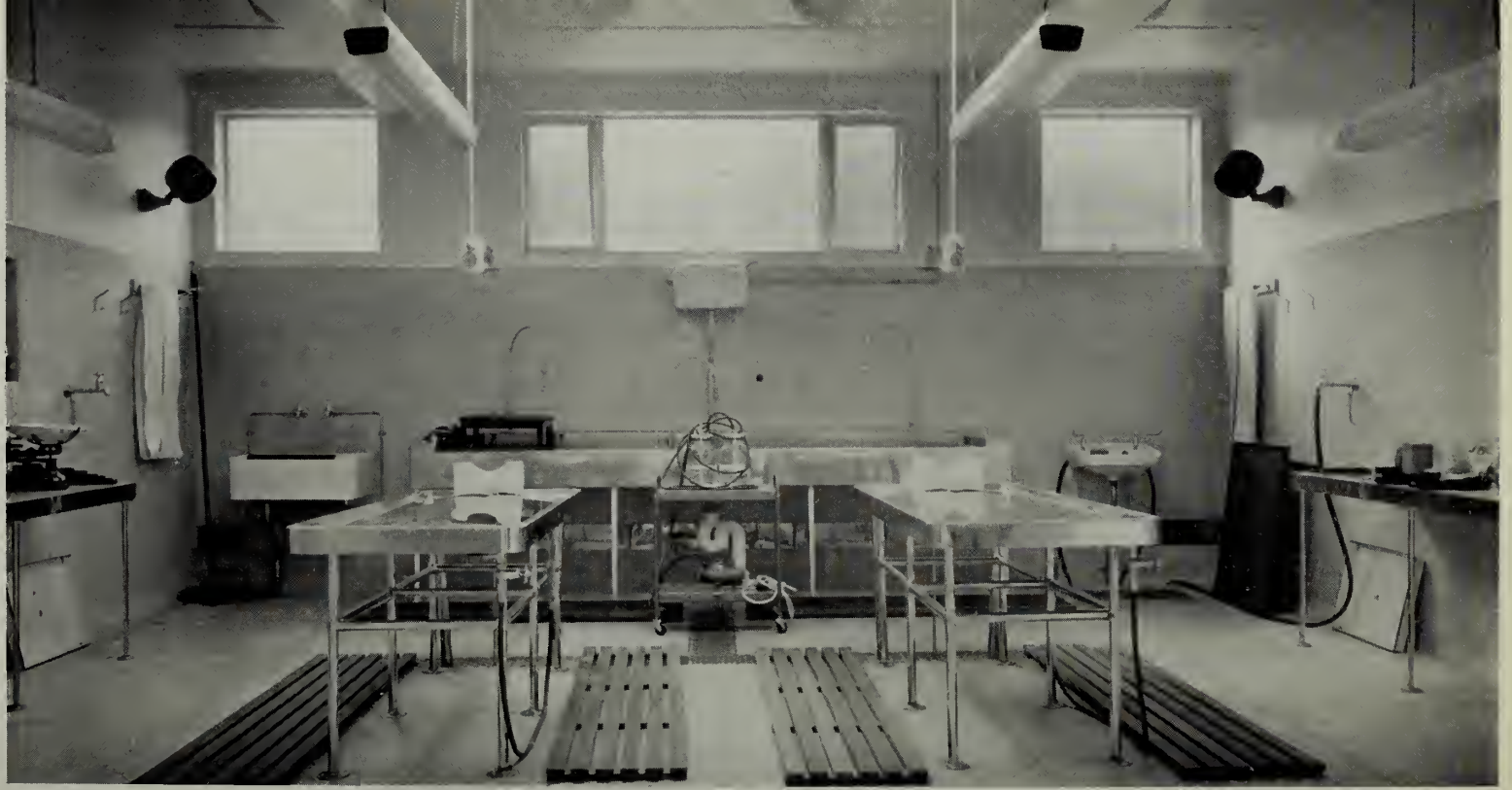
A yard at the rear enables all vehicles to approach and discharge at the main entrance under cover and screened from the public view. The main reception mortuary provides adequate space for a refrigeration unit with body racks on roller bearings to accommodate 18 corpses, with surplus space for use in the event of any emergency. A property store is provided with fitted lockers to contain the clothes and effects taken from casualties, also a cleansing room close by the entrance door which is a special requirement called for in a busy port, where frequent deaths are met by drowning in the vicinity of docks and harbours. This feature takes the form of a sunken tray below floor level to enable preliminary hosing down and cleansing before admission to storage in the refrigeration unit.

A spacious post-mortem room adjoins the reception mortuary with two operation tables, each provided with convenient side tables and constant water supply and sluice gear conducted to drainage system below floor level. Power for electrical instruments leads from overhead waterproof plug switches.

A new equipment feature is also furnished in the form of a dissecting unit with flushing gear connected to drainage system. This unit, like the post-mortem tables already referred to, is constructed entirely in stainless steel and was



New City Mortuary, Spring Street



New City Mortuary, Spring Street—Post-Mortem Examination Room

manufactured in accordance with a specification recently prepared by the Pathologist for a similar building erected as part of an improvement programme by the Regional Hospital Board. It may be of interest to note that up to the present, only some half dozen or so of these features exist, being regarded as the most up to date type of fitting of their kind. They are being installed as part of the post-mortem equipment in many new hospitals and improvement schemes throughout the country.

A wing at the rear of the building contains the required accommodation for the medical staff, with a convenient entrance reserved for their own use. This consists of a record room and museum for the storage of specimens, &c., the Pathologist's office wherein reports, &c., may be completed and a medical staff lavatory with cloakroom, all conveniences, and a hot and cold shower.

The entire building is of fireproof, reinforced concrete construction with system of roof-lighting in addition to windows as required. Adequate cross-ventilation is provided in all convenient positions with an additional forced system of electric extract fans. All opening windows and apertures have been fitted with copper fly screens.

The heating system consists of a thermostatically controlled electric convection installation, with fan distribution. A normal working temperature is maintained throughout the entire building and the coldroom refrigeration within a confined area conditions the storage space containing the body racks.

The total cost of the work amounted to £19,500 and the building was designed by Allanson Hick, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., of Kingston upon Hull, the main contractors being Messrs. A. J. Darneley & Son Ltd., also of Kingston upon Hull.

During 1960, 398 post-mortem examinations were carried out in the old city mortuary in Castle Street.

Inquests were held at the Coroner's Court, Police Headquarters, Queen's Gardens. Dr. Philip Science, Her Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics :

	1960	1959
Inquests and post-mortems (including post-mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary)	674	750
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post-mortems	148	140
	822	890
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	40	45

	1960	1959
Bodies accommodated at		
City Mortuary	419	443
Hospitals, etc.	403	447
	822	890

Disposal of the Dead. The General Superintendent of Parks, etc., has submitted the following information regarding cemeteries :—

Total area of cemetery land	162 acres
Area in use for interments	104 ,,
Area reserved for cemetery extensions but used for other purposes	58 ,,

The present accommodation for the disposal of the dead is considered to be adequate for a number of years.

Cremations. In 1960 the Crematorium carried out 1,848 cremations—a a decrease of 66 on the previous year. Most of this decrease is accounted for by the fact that a serious fire occurred at the Crematorium which was not able to operate between the 17th and 28th December. During this period bodies were taken to the Leeds City Council's Cottingley Hall Crematorium and other neighbouring Crematoriums.

Of the cremations carried out at the Hull Crematoruim 1,300 were in respect of residents of Kingston upon Hull, which was 41% of the the total deaths for the same period.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

The chemical and bacteriological work undertaken in the City Laboratories in 1960 is the subject of a separate report by the City Analyst and Corporation Bacteriologist, D. J. T. Bagnall, Esq., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

The number of samples examined chemically, excluding those submitted by the East Riding County Council and the Hull and Goole Port Health Authority, totalled 6,459, including 2,670 submitted under the Food and Drugs Act.

A total of 850 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and consisted of the following :—

Milk	487
Washed milk bottles	155
Ice Cream	36
Ice Lollies, etc.	28
Swimming bath waters	119
Paddling pond waters	12
Drinking waters, etc.	13

Most of the bacteriological work for this city is performed in the Medical Research Council's Public Health Laboratory, which is accommodated in the same building as the City Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory is under the direction of Dr. J. H. McCoy, and serves as the bacteriological centre for a wide area of Yorkshire.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The Director of Welfare Services has kindly supplied the following particulars about the working of the above mentioned Act.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons and others in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them is now being provided for 606 persons in 17 residential Homes administered by the Welfare Services Department. Accommodation was provided during the year by other Authorities for eight persons for whom the Authority had accepted financial responsibility. Additionally, arrangements were made or continued with Voluntary Organisations for the accommodation of 58 persons deemed to be ordinarily resident in this City.

Temporary accommodation has been provided on a full time occupation basis and for " overnight " stays only.

Section 47 of the NationalAssistance Act, 1948, (removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention). No action was taken during the year under the provisions of this Section.

Sheltered workshop facilities have been provided through the agency of the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind for 95 blind and partially sighted men and women in various trades. Arrangements were made for the general welfare of 716 blind and 204 partially sighted persons in the City, including assisted holidays, teaching Braille or Moon, social centres, outings, provision of aids, home teaching and visiting, wireless facilities, handicrafts, &c.

During the year 193 forms B.D.8. were completed and the persons ophthalmically examined were classified as follows :—

Certified Blind	80
Transferred from Partially Sighted to Blind Register	17
Certified Partially Sighted	39
De-certified from Blind Register	1
De-certified from Partially Sighted Register	4
Not considered Blind or Partially Sighted	10
Re-examined with no change in category	39
Transferred from Blind to Partially Sighted Register	3
	193

1. *Surgical Cases*

(a) Treatment successful	4
(b) Treatment refused	3
(c) Treatment unsuccessful	2
(d) Awaiting operation	13
(e) Unfit for treatment	3
(f) No action owing to death	2
	27

2. *Medical Cases*

(a) Receiving treatment	8

3. *Cases for Hospital Supervision*

(a) Received or receiving treatment	7

Details of follow-up action in cases certified as Partially Sighted, and recommended for treatment :—

1. *Surgical Cases*

(a) Treatment refused	2
(b) Awaiting Operation	23
(c) No action owing to death	2
	27

2. *Medical Cases*

(a) Receiving treatment	7

3. *Cases for Hospital Supervision*

(a) Receiving treatment	10
(b) No action owing to death	2
	12

4. *Optical Cases*

(a) Treatment received	2

The Welfare Services Committee through the agency of the Hull and East Yorkshire Institute for the Deaf made arrangements for the general welfare of 255 deaf and 98 hard of hearing persons, including social centres, recreation facilities, placement in employment, visiting, advisory and case work service, religious facilities, interpreting service, &c.

Welfare services were also provided by the Welfare Services Department for 1,980 Handicapped Persons (General Classes) which included visiting and case work, handicrafts, provision of aids and adaptations, &c. A certain number of Handicapped Persons are provided with sheltered workshop employment in accordance with the Council's Scheme.

A comprehensive visiting and welfare service has been maintained for elderly persons in the City through the Department's Welfare Officers.

Other services made available included the temporary protection of property, burial or cremation of deceased persons and arrangements with the W.V.S. for the Meals on Wheels and Meals in Cafes Service.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) **Total number of cases notified during the year**	**5**
(ii) **Number of cases in which :—**	
(a) **Vision lost**	**Nil.**
(b) **Vision impaired**	**Nil.**
(c) **Treatment continuing at end of year**	**Nil.**

EPILEPTICS AND CEREBRAL PALSY

A cerebral palsy clinic is held from time to time at the Park Avenue Special School and children of both school and pre-school age are seen there for diagnosis and treatment. These children include not only those attending the school but others who are treated as out-patients.

The existence of the clinic is well known and cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare section of the Health Department.

No special arrangements exist for the treatment of epilepsy but examination for diagnosis can be made at the school pædiatric clinics.

Most of the epileptic children attend ordinary schools except when this is not possible owing to other physical or mental handicap and except for a very small number who, owing to bad home conditions, are resident in epileptic colonies.

Normally, arrangements for the treatment of both epileptics and cerebral palsies are made by the general practitioner.

The following three tables show the incidence of epilepsy and cerebral palsy so far as it is known.

Epileptics

Attending ordinary schools	96
Attending independent schools	1
Attending special schools—	
Day educationally subnormal	6
Residential educationally subnormal	1*
Day physically handicapped	2*
Day open air	1
At approved school	1

* Also spastic

Cerebral Palsies

Pre-school children	4
Attending ordinary schools	14
Attending independent schools	1
Attending special schools—	
Day physically handicapped	32†
Residential physically handicapped	1
Day educationally subnormal	3
Residential educationally subnormal	1‡
Day deaf	4
Residential hospital (Adela Shaw)	1

† Two children are also epileptic

‡ This child is also epileptic

Of the total number of mentally subnormal persons known to the Department :—

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Number who are subject to epilepsy	21	14	35
Number who suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy	14	21	35
Number who are subject to epilepsy and also suffer in varying degrees from cerebral palsy	8	14	22

PART II

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Water. The Water Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied the following information.

Bacteriological examinations are taken frequently and chemical examinations at varying intervals. The chloramine process is in operation, the normal dosage being 0.15 parts per million.

The water supplied by this Undertaking is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

All water leaving the pumping stations is bacteriologically pure and when new mains are laid or alterations take place, such mains are sterilised before the water is put into circulation.

The number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population supplied in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull are 95,523 and 302,400 respectively. All the supplies taken from the Corporation's supply are direct main connections.

Drainage and Sewerage. The City Engineer reports that work has continued on the remaining trunk sewer to be constructed in the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme, namely that part of the Cottingham Branch Sewer within the City. This 5′ 0″ diameter sewer is being constructed in the bed of the Cottingham and Newland Beck from the Northern Branch Trunk Sewer at the corner of Cottingham Road and Fairfax Avenue to near Golf Links Road and it is anticipated that it will have been completed early in 1961 when this section of the Beck will have been completely filled in. To enable construction to proceed in the bed of the drain, the Beck has been temporarily diverted into the existing Bricknell Avenue sewer at the junction of Hull Road, Cottingham and Bricknell Avenue. The Cottingham Branch Sewer outside the City is being constructed by the Haltemprice Urban District Council to convey the Cottingham drainage into the Northern Branch Trunk Sewer thus providing eventual relief to the existing Bricknell Avenue Sewer and permitting further Corporation development thereafter in the Bricknell Avenue area. The Cottingham and Newland Beck will then be permanently diverted into the Cottingham Branch Sewer at a point outside the City. Arrangements are now in hand in connection with the piping and filling in of the remainder of the Cottingham and Newland Beck within the City from the Cottingham Road roundabout to its outlet to the River Hull.

The section of the Northern Branch Trunk Sewer in the Joint Scheme has already been completed and work is now well advanced on the last section of the trunk sewer in Hall Road, north of Cottingham Road which will only drain an area within the City. The 7′ 0″ and 6′ 6″ dia. sections of this length have been completed and are in operation and there only remains to be constructed a short length of 4′ 6″ dia. sewer in Hall Road, north of Endike Lane. Sections of the trunk sewer have been brought into use as completed and very substantial relief has already been given to the existing surcharged sewers in the area. Work is also proceeding on the construction of a connection to the trunk sewer which will enable the Tickton Grove sub-pumping station to be eliminated thus providing further relief to the existing sewers. The Hall Road sub-pumping station is no longer in use and the pumps are to be used in a temporary pumping station in East Hull to which reference is made later in this report. Work is also in progress in constructing a connecting sewer in the bed of the Cottingham Drain in the north side of Endike Lane from Hall Road to the City Boundary to enable this Drain to be connected into the trunk sewer in Hall Road. When this connection has been completed, it will be possible to fill in the Cottingham Drain west of Hall Road to the City boundary in Endike Lane and to proceed with the preparation of a detailed scheme for the piping and filling-in of the remainder of the Drain east of Hall Road. It is anticipated that all the main drainage works referred to above (other than the filling-in of the agricultural drains) will have been completed by the Spring of 1961.

From July to December, 21.65″ of rainfall was recorded at the Meteorological Office Rainfall Station in the grounds of Hull University which figure can be compared with an average annual rainfall for the City of from 25—26″. The Humberside Pumping Station and the new trunk sewers constructed under the West Hull and Haltemprice Joint Main Drainage Scheme have continued to operate very satisfactorily and no difficulties whatsoever have been encountered during the severe test resulting from the recent periods of exceptional rainfall.

In East Hull, work has continued on the construction of the first section of the 10′ 9″ dia. Northern Trunk Sewer from Hedon Road to Ings Road. The work is being constructed in tunnel under compressed air and by the beginning of December, the driving of the tunnel had been completed on the whole length of approximately 2,800 lin. yds. Work is now in progress in free air, on the construction of the internal concrete and brick linings to the tunnel and on the manholes. This contract also includes the construction of a temporary pumping station over the trunk sewer at its southern end near Hedon Road using plant recovered from the Hall Road sub-pumping station in West Hull. The purpose of this temporary station is to enable housing development to proceed on land owned by the Corporation, east of Sutton, in advance of the completion

of the extensions to the East District Pumping Station by making use of the storage capacity of the new trunk sewer. The temporary station will pump sewage from the trunk sewer to the existing East District Pumping Station, the trunk sewer acting as a storage tank during periods of heavy rain when the existing station cannot deal with the additional flows. The construction of the first section of the 6′ 9″ and 6′ 0″ dia. Sutton Branch Sewer from Ings Road to Salthouse Road is to commence on January 1st, 1961. Again the work is to be carried out in tunnel under compressed air and it is anticipated that by September, 1962, the first section of the Northern Trunk Sewer from Hedon Road to Ings Road and the first section of the Sutton Branch Sewer from Ings Road to Saltshouse Road, will have been completed thus providing main drainage facilities for the land east of Sutton between Ings Road and Saltshouse Road. Further trunk sewers and the extensions to the East District Pumping Station will be required however, to relieve existing sewers and to permit further development to proceed and until these additional works are executed, drainage restrictions will continue to be necessary in areas such as Sutton and Stoneferry.

Work has proceeded on the design of the extensions to the East District Pumping Station but progress has been severely retarded on account of the shortage of technical staff and the need to employ available staff on current and routine main drainage works. Technical agreement in principle has been reached with the officers of the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board on the practicability of a scheme for the abandonment of the Foredyke Stream. This scheme provides for the flow in the Foredyke Stream to be diverted into the Holderness Drain where the two drains cross at Great Culvert, north of Sutton. This will necessitate the construction of an intake from the Holderness Drain into the extensions to the East District Pumping Station so that the additional flow resulting in the Holderness Drain at certain periods can be pumped by the new sewage pumping station through the outfall sewer, to supplement the normal gravity discharge from the Drain into the River Humber. Certain additional works will also have to be carried out by the River Board at Great Culvert. No additional pumping plant will be required for this purpose at the extended East District Pumping Station and I am making provision for the construction of the intake culvert in the design of the extensions.

The Consultant, engaged by the Corporation in connection with the scheme for the drainage of the land outside the City north of Sutton by means of a separate treatment works, has continued with this design work and has carried out extensive site investigation work on the site of the proposed sewage works and on the line of the proposed trunk sewers. The Consultant has submitted his proposals for the sewage disposal works and these have been forwarded for Ministry approval.

Routine work has proceeded in connection with the control of trade effluent discharges into the sewers with the object of eliminating those discharges which might be injurious or dangerous to sewermen, or which might cause damage to the sewer fabric.

Public Cleansing. The Public Cleansing Superintendent has supplied the following information appertaining to the services.

Refuse Collection and Disposal :

	Loads	*Tons*
Total domestic and trade refuse collected	49,472	76,340
Disposal by separation and incineration	43,361	64,011
Disposal by controlled tipping	6,111	12,329
	49,472	76,340
Waste paper collected by special vehicles	1,701	711
Refuse from bombed sites	86	250
Refuse delivered by private traders and disposed of as follows :		
By separation and incineration	575	203
By controlled tipping	1,115	2,788
Total refuse dealt with	52,949	80,292

Total refuse disposed of by means of controlled tipping :

Refuse collected by the Department	6,111	12,329
Refuse delivered by private traders	1,115	2,788
Refuse from bombed sites	86	250
Residual materials from Refuse Disposal Plant (Dust, Clinker, Debris, etc.)	9,299	39,010
Street Sweepings and gully detritus	2,937	8,443
	19,548	62,820

The total refuse collected showed an increase on 1959 due partly to the poor weather experienced during the summer, and partly to the increased special collections caused by the movement of population.

Salvage. The following income was received from the sale of waste paper, scrap metals and steam:

	£
Waste paper	9,108
Scrap Metals	23,728
Steam	11,695

Tips. The following tips were available during the year :—

Winestead

Catwick

Longhill Estate—Windbreak

Bilton Grange—Cycle Track

Hessle Foreshore—expected to be completed and handed over to the British Transport Commission at the end of February, 1961.

Street Cleansing. The mileage of streets within the city boundary is 266 and these are swept by 124 sweepers and 4 mechanical sweeping machines operating from 29 sub-depots. The total mileage swept during the year is estimated at 49,000.

During the year 73,340 gullies were cleansed, 5 mechanical gully machines being employed on this work. These machines were also used for the cleansing of cesspits for adjoining Local Authorities and private firms, the cost of which was recoverable.

Slight falls of snow in the early part of the year necessitated additional labour being engaged. Night work commenced on 6th November, 1960 to cover any emergency which might arise during the 1960/61 winter months, with particular reference to the approaches to North Bridge.

Public Conveniences. The unattended conveniences at Cottingham Road/ Haworth Street, the construction of which commenced in 1959, were completed and opened for the use of the public in June, 1960. Total accommodation within the city is now as follows :—

Attended Conveniences	7
Unattended Conveniences	9
Urinals	35

Staff. The staff of the Department at 31st December, 1960 was 625 including supervisory and administrative staff.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

This section of the report, together with the following sections on Housing and Food and Drugs, covers most of the work carried out by the public health inspectors. Table V summarises the number of inspections made, notices served and improvements effected, and the corresponding figures for 1959 are included for comparison. The absence of any figure for infectious disease visits during 1960 is explained by the fact that such work has been transferred to the health visitors. It will also be observed that this change has resulted in corresponding increases of work under several other headings so that the total number of inspections and re-inspections during 1960 is similar to that for 1959. There was, for example, a five-fold increase in the number of inspections of houses-let-in-lodgings.

Since the war there has been a great increase in the number of houses occupied by more than one family and it is in this type of dwelling that one finds the worst housing conditions. Owing to the shortage of inspectorial staff which has handicapped this department for many years, we have hitherto been unable to do much in the way of systematic inspection of such premises. Re-allocation of duties within the department has now enabled the inspectors to start dealing with this problem and much hard work lies before them. Their task has been made more difficult by government policy which resulted in the repeal of local bye-laws for houses-let-in-lodgings. The present legal position is that if a local authority serves a notice under Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, requiring improvements at a tenement house, the landlord has the option of complying with the notice or evicting some of the tenants. He usually chooses the second alternative, thereby causing considerable distress and adding to the Council's housing difficulties. So far as this City is concerned, having regard to its acute shortage of housing accommodation, Section 36 of the Housing Act, 1957, is a useless and retrograde measure. Such improvements as we can secure are being effected under the Public Health Act, 1936, which does not provide all the powers required for solving the problem but does enable us to deal with dilapidations, etc., without involving eviction of tenants.

At the end of the year there were ten vacancies for public health inspectors, the normal establishment being 41. Four student inspectors had completed training and were ready to sit for the qualifying examination ; eight other students were in their first year of the 4 year training course.

TABLE V

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION

			1959	*1960*
Complaints registered			9339	9625
Inspections and Investigations, etc.—				
Houses (under Public Health Act)			7400	6173
Houses (under Housing Acts)			966	666
Houses (for overcrowding)			138	153
Passages, Areas, etc.			743	746
Ownership of Premises etc.			2987	3630
Premises infested with—Rats or Mice			3132	2915
Insect Pests			1622	1831
Milkshops and Dairies			521	565
Ice-cream Premises			615	593
Caravans			622	423
Drainage			2394	3067
Visits re infectious disease			5710	—
Rent Act Inspections			534	456
Inspections re Corporation Tenancies			1407	1595
Miscellaneous			6969	8357
Offensive Trades Premises	Day		1809	1589
	Night		753	472
Smoke Observations and Inspections			3113	2865
Dust and Grit Observations and Inspections			468	387
Noise Observations and Inspections			79	132
Pigsty Premises			2208	2335
Common Lodging Houses	Day		431	677
	Night		53	79
Seamen's Lodging Houses	Day		324	459
	Night		44	55
Houses-let-in-lodgings	Day		251	1374
	Night		16	2
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions			390	514
Means of escape in case of fire			113	113
Shops (Observations and Inspections)			8168	6593
Shops (Sunday Trading)			1213	646
Cinemas and Theatres			2	2
Bakehouses			179	165
Workplaces			830	621
Other Food premises			493	456
Totals			56697	50706
Revisits and Re-inspections—				
Houses (under Public Health Act)			3210	3652
Houses (under Housing Acts)			486	638
Factories—General and Sanitary Provisions			64	75
Miscellaneous			9398	8725
Totals			13158	13090

TABLE V—*Continued*

Notices served—	*1959*	*1960*
Informal	4809	4659
Statutory (under Public Health Act)	3238	3569
Statutory (under Housing Act)	1	3
Statutory (under Clean Air Act)	42	76
Infringements of Byelaws at registered premises	114	197
Other Letters, Verbal Notices and Reminders	2218	2057
Factories Act, 1937—Power Factories	5	10
Non-power Factories	—	1
Shops	481	336
Smoke Nuisances	84	113
Other Food premises	42	65
Totals	11034	11086
Result of Action taken—		
Floors relaid or repaired	662	583
Walls and Ceilings repaired	1434	1395
Dampness of walls remedied	833	919
Roofs repaired	999	1277
Spoutings repaired	1121	1193
Fall-spoutings disconnected from drains	35	12
Windows repaired or made to open	772	831
Sinks provided	29	17
Fireplaces, flues repaired	336	330
Verminous houses disinfested	622	741
Verminous persons cleansed	72	68
Drains freed from obstruction	906	1075
Drains relaid or repaired	200	296
Yards drained, paved or repaired	221	173
W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired, etc.	643	469
New W.C. pedestals or cisterns provided	375	164
Dustbins provided	1419	1064
Rat infested premises cleared	2329	2057
Smoke nuisances abated	243	152
Miscellaneous improvements effected and nuisances abated	1430	1373
Overcrowding abated	118	41
Noise nuisances abated	8	14
Contraventions remedied at registered premises	883	1064
Totals	15690	15308
Houses in respect of which defects were remedied—		
By owners as a result of :		
Informal action	3672	3537
Notices under Public Health Act	1732	1924
By Local Authority in default of owners :		
Under Public Health Acts	2071	2293
Totals	7475	7754

TABLE VI

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED DURING 1960

Act and Section under which served : (1)	No. of Notices served (2)	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1960) (3)	No. of Notices complied with by the Corporation in default of owner (included in Col. (3)) (4)	No. not complied with at the end of 1960 (5)
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 24—Sewers	170	153	137	48
Do. (as amended by Section 49 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952)	1520	1533	1331	62
Section 39—Drains, etc.	232	235	69	60
,, 45—Water-closets ...	121	130	40	22
,, 56—Paving of : Yards ...	40	31	13	14
Courts ...	132	115	93	65
Passages	94	66	56	44
,, 75—Dustbins	98	84	28	14
,, 83—Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises	—	1	—	—
,, 93—Nuisances	890	773	2	314
Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952—				
Section 51—Stopped-up drains ...	272	271	154	13
Housing Act, 1957—				
Section 36	3	—	—	3
Clean Air Act, 1956—				
Sections 1, 11 and 16	76	86	—	4
Totals	3,648	3,478	1,923	663

Legal Proceedings. At the end of 1959, the Prosecuting Solicitor raised the question of the procedure for dealing with the abatement of nuisances and suggested it would be advantageous if Public Health Inspectors made application to the Court for Nuisance Orders in cases where they consider legal representation to be unnecessary. Arising from this suggestion, Resolution 12066 of the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee authorised the Public Health Inspectors generally to institute proceedings under Sections 94 or 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936, on behalf of the Authority before any court of summary jurisdiction and to appear on behalf of the Authority before any such court.

During the year, the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector laid information in respect of 136 cases which resulted in 55 Nuisance Orders being obtained. The remaining 81 summonses were withdrawn as the necessary work had been carried out prior to the Court Hearing. In 21 cases a further summons was issued for failure to comply with a Nuisance Order ; in 3 cases 2 further summonses were issued and in one case 3 further summonses were heard. 20 fines were imposed, 3 of £5, one of £3, 5 of £2, 10 of £1 and one of 10/-.

Pigeons, Nuisances from. The number of pigeons living on buildings in the City, although still in the region of several thousand, continues to show a steady reduction.

Under the provisions of Section 48 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, the Council are empowered to trap pigeons believed to have no owners. The birds are caught alive in large traps which are replenished daily with food and water. During the year 682 birds were trapped, compared with 555 in 1959. Of the former number 76 were ringed birds and, after information concerning ownership had been obtained from the various Homing Unions, the owners were asked whether they desired the birds to be returned to them. A small fee was charged to cover the cost of transport and feeding during the time the birds had been in the possession of the Local Authority. Since 1951, 11,199 pigeons have been caught.

The principal infestations continue to be in the dock areas and the result of our work in these parts is influenced by the grain discharges from the incoming ships. There is a fair amount of spillage during the discharging operations and the birds are free to take corn other than that set for baiting.

During the year there has been a considerable amount of grain discharged in the City, the result being that our work has not been as successful as in previous years.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council's programme of smoke control areas aims at making the whole city as smokeless as practicable by 1971. This presents a formidable task but very satisfactory progress is being made and at the end of the year the position was as follows :—

Area	Acreage	Premises					Estimated Cost of Adaption (Houses only)
		Industrial	Commercial	Domestic	Others	Total	
Operative since 1/6/59							£
No. 1 (Central)	74	5	527	74	76	682	767
No. 2 (Longhill Estate)	228	—	18	2295	3	2316	715
No. 3 (Greatfield Estate)	258	—	18	2359	6	2383	19
Orders made 28/7/60							
No. 4 (Eastern)	1610	15	97	6408	35	6555	47676
No. 5 (Northern)	483	—	16	41	2	59	156
No. 6 (Central)	122	37	1118	286	144	1585	3440
No. 7 (Central)	66	22	145	902	46	1115	5846
No. 8 (Central)	10	—	20	3	5	28	60
Decision in Principal							
No. 9 (South Western))	1044	1	135	7361	31	7528	75200
Totals	3895	80	2094	19729	348	22251	133879

No objections were raised against any of the first eight Orders and they were all confirmed by the Ministry without any changes of boundaries or exclusion of premises. This suggests that the policy has the general support of citizens and that, in putting the policy into effect, the department is working along the right lines of administrative procedure. Further Orders comprising about 8,000 premises will be made each year until the programme is completed. So far, the work has fallen mainly upon two smoke inspectors and three enquiry officers but it is obvious that these will need reinforcement as the programme develops because the preliminary surveys for one year's areas will be proceeding simultaneously with the alteration of fireplaces, etc., under Orders confirmed the previous year, and follow-up work resulting from all earlier Orders.

The No. 4 (Eastern) Area links together the earlier smoke control areas at Greatfield and Longhill, so that the whole eastern district from Ings Road/Maybury Road/Marfleet Lane to the eastern boundary of the city will be one large smoke control area. Area No. 5 is mostly undeveloped land north of Orchard Park Road and the main purpose of this Order is to ensure that any new housing development which may occur there will be smokeless from the beginning. Areas 6, 7 and 8 are all extensions of the existing central area which will now extend from the River Hull in the East to Walker Street in the West, and from the Humber to Ferensway/Beverley Road corner.



SMOKE CONTROL

Smoke from pre-fab bungalows is particularly troublesome because of its low level of discharge. It is quite unnecessary as all such dwellings are heated by appliances suitable for burning coke and other smokeless fuels. These bungalows will soon be subject to a Smoke Control Order.



AGRICULTURAL DRAINS

There are several miles of open land drains within the city and they are a frequent source of nuisance due to the dumping of rubbish. This shows a section of the Cottingham drain —see text.

Effect of Smoke Control Orders. In November, 1958, a smoke filter was installed at Longhill Junior School, the object being to obtain records of atmospheric pollution in that area before and after the coming into operation of a Smoke Control Order. Longhill was chosen because it is mainly bounded by open country, except where it joins up with the Bilton Grange housing estate to the south. It is about 2 miles from the nearest centre of industry. The first complete month for which we have records is December, 1958, and the Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1959. The following comparison can therefore be made over two corresponding periods of 6 months.

Month	Weight of Smoke in milligrammes per 100 cu. ft. of air. Monthly average	
	1958/59. Before Smoke Control Order	1959/60. After Smoke Control Order
December	0.761	0.415
January	0.596	0.381
February	0.728	0.390
March	0.305	0.159
April	0.082	0.152
May	0.129	0.110
Average over 6 months	0.433	0.268

NOTE : A man inhales about 425 cubic ft. of air per day.

These results are very satisfactory, especially if it is borne in mind, (a) that building on the estate and near the estate was still in progress during 1958/59 so that the figures for 1959/60 were produced from a greater number of premises, and (b) that a further reduction can reasonably be anticipated when the adjoining, and much larger, housing estates are brought under control during 1961 by the No. 4 (Eastern) Smoke Control Order.

Towards the end of the year the Council agreed to co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research by setting up three additional smoke filters in different parts of the city. These, together with two already in use, will provide an accurate assessment of the extent of atmospheric pollution locally and record any changes that may occur as a result of the smoke control programme and changes in industry. They will record not only the smoke in the atmosphere but also the invisible sulphur gases.

Industrial Smoke and Dust. With regard to industrial sources of pollution, these contribute not only smoke but also dust, grit and fumes, and a great many highly technical and economic problems are involved. Although most firms now recognise that the prevention of smoke will save money, the same cannot be said as regards the prevention of dust, grit and fumes : such work usually involves the installation of special plant which is very costly and shows no financial return to the firm. Among the improvements secured during the year were the following.

Industrial boilerhouses. Four large hand-fired steam raising plants were converted either to oil-firing or to mechanical stokers using coal, and 152 other improvements were effected in connection with boilers, chimneys, stokers and fuels. On the health departments' advice several more firms are at present negotiating for the installation of mechanical stokers, smoke alarms and other improved equipment.

Smoke from coal-fired cranes. This has been a considerable nuisance in the past, especially along the banks of the River Hull, but the problem is now virtually solved. During the year, 3 more coal-fired cranes have been replaced by diesel cranes, leaving only one coal-fired crane out of 65 operating along the river. This remaining crane will shortly be within a smoke control area and the use of bituminous coal will be prohibited.

Railways. The amount of atmospheric pollution caused by low level smoke and grit from Railway locomotives within the County Borough continues to decrease. With the introduction of the Hull-Liverpool Trans-Pennine diesel trains, only 16 steam hauled passenger trains leave the city daily. Dieselization has not been extended to Hull's main line freight trains but 34 diesel shunting locomotives are operating in the Hull area, reducing smoke in the vicinity of the docks and marshalling yards. Schemes are in hand for the complete dieselization of the remaining steam hauled passenger and freight trains originating from the area.

This programme of modernisation is not confined to engines. One depot now has an oil-fired central heating system, eliminating all the open fires, and similar modifications are in progress at another large depot.

The above improvements have resulted in a reduction in coal consumption of 32,000 tons per annum compared with 1958.

Disposal of Waste Products. Incineration of trade refuse gives rise to a large number of complaints about smoke ; 40 were received by the department during 1960. All these were investigated by the Smoke Inspectors and advice was given.

It is not generally appreciated by persons concerned that the burning of many trade wastes will inevitably result in a smoke nuisance unless it is done in a specially designed incinerator, which must also be properly maintained and operated.

With the growth of smoke control areas and the general revulsion against smoke, it is most likely that greater demands will be made upon the Local Authority's facilities for refuse disposal and this service may have to be extended.

Cement Works. The dust problem from the Wilmington Works is receiving the active attention of the Company. Two further kilns previously operating on natural draught without dust arrestors have been equipped with high efficiency cyclone dust collectors at a cost of £6,700. In addition, the dust collected by all the various arrestors is now being rejected instead of being returned to the kilns, as it was found that most of this dust merely passed straight through the kilns, adding to the dust burden of the effluent gases. This results in an estimated annual cost to the Company of £600—700. With the introduction of new grinding plant costing £6,500, the raw material can be calcined more readily and in consequence, the exit flue gas temperatures can be reduced, resulting in less dust being carried over.

Bulk Cement Delivery. Several complaints about cement dust from ready-to-lay concrete mixing plants have been investigated. The main dust emission occurs during the recharging of the cement hoppers from bulk delivery units, and although careful operation of the unit can help towards reducing such emissions, the efficiency of the dust collecting equipment on the hoppers is not high and the manufacturers should improve the design of their equipment to prevent nuisance from this source.

Ironworks. I reported last year upon a large ironworks within the city and the problem of fumes from the operation of hot blast cupolas. The Company is in close liaison with the Ministry's Alkali Inspectorate on this problem and it is hoped that equipment incorporating the use of irrigated electrostatic precipitators will be fitted to one cupola in the near future. As the estimated cost of one unit is about £40,000, the Company want to be certain they have found the answer to this problem before committing themselves to any final policy.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the smoke inspectors during the year :—

Observations and inspections :—

No. of half-hour smoke observations	1,731
Smoke nuisances observed	285
Observations re grit and dust	318
Grit and dust nuisances observed	10
Inspections of premises (Smoke, Grit and Dust)	1,205
Other visits in connection with smoke control areas	18,293

Action taken :—

Verbal cautions given	194
Written cautions and letters	29
Statutory notices served	76
Legal proceedings instituted	—

Result of action :—

No. of nuisances abated	233

Improvements carried out at the request of the Department :—

Alterations to boilers, furnaces or chimneys	110
Improved stokers or fuel	42
Arrangements for arresting dust and grit	20

Proposals concerning new boiler plant :—

No. of plans examined	61
No. passed without alteration	56
No. requiring alteration before approval re chimneys	4
re stokers and fuel	1
Other notifications received	31

In addition 147 plans which had been submitted to the City Architect under the Building Byelaws were, in accordance with long-standing practice, examined by inspectors of the Health Department for matters covered by the Factories Acts, Clean Air Act, etc. When any unsatisfactory features were noted they were brought to the attention of the private architect concerned and rectified. No plans were submitted for prior approval under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

75 complaints were received from the general public concerning smoke from metallurgical works (8), steam boiler plant (10), the incineration of refuse (40), railway sheds and embankment (1), miscellaneous smoke nuisances (11) and nuisances from dust and grit (5). 16 complaints related to vapours, dust, etc., arising otherwise than from combustion of fuel.

Industrialists, in general, showed a desire to comply with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956, this being reflected in the number of improvements carried out to plant. Where contraventions were detected, inspectors inter-

viewed owners, engineers and boilermen and gave advice, and where the smoke was found to be due to inherent technical faults, suggested that surveys of the plant should be carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. In no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The City Analyst has supplied the following information from his records of atmospheric pollution during 1960.

Deposit Gauges Gauge placed at :—	*Tons per Square Mile per Month*		*Total (in tons) per sq. mile for year*
	Maximum	*Minimum*	
(1) Pearson Park	30.1	13.8	251
(2) Springhead Golf Course	18.7	11.3	179
(3) Dunswell Waterworks	19.4	10.2	168

Smoke. The average weight of smoke collected during the year from the atmosphere outside the laboratories was 1.8 milligrammes per cubic foot of air, as compared with the figure of 2.1 for 1959, and 3.2 in 1958. The low figure for 1959 was no doubt largely due to the exceptionally mild weather during most of the year and the consequent decrease in fuel consumption. Comparison of the result for 1960 with that for 1958 shows a marked decrease in the smoke pollution, presumably due to the inception of the smoke control areas.

Sulphur Gases. The average weights in milligrammes of sulphur trioxide collected per day on chemically treated cylinders each having an exposed surface of 100 square centimetres were as follows :—

Year	*Kingston Square*	*Pickering Park*	*Sutton Road*	*Wawne*
1959	1.20	1.08	1.37	0.76
1960	1.19	1.03	1.23	0.70

Noise Nuisances. Section 60 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, provides (briefly) that any excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year, 21 complaints of noise nuisances were received and 63 visits were made by the inspectorial staff concerning these cases and others which came to their attention in the course of routine work. 8 informal notices were served and improvements were effected in 12 cases.

On the 27th November, the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into operation. This is an improvement on the previous local powers as it is now only necessary to convince the Court that a particular noise is a nuisance—it is not necessary to consider whether it is prejudicial to health. For althought most people can readily understand that a sufficiently loud or persistent noise will have an adverse effect on physical or mental health, it is not an easy matter to prove in a court of

law. The Act also deals with nuisances from vibration, and from loudspeakers, chimes, etc., in streets. It does not apply to aircraft, which are subject to other statutory controls, nor to noise or vibration caused by statutory undertakings such as the railways.

In the event of legal proceedings in respect of a noise or vibration nuisance caused by any trade or business, it is a defence to prove that the best practicable means have been used for preventing and counteracting such nuisance.

The principal difficulty in the way of effective action against noise is the absence of any standards. It is appreciated, of course, that it would be impracticable to have one standard level of noise which would be applicable in every case—so much depends on its duration, the time of day or night, the type of neighbourhood (industrial or residential), whether it is regular or irregular, sudden or sustained. On the other hand there are some noises which might well be standardised at a more reasonable level by government action at source. Examples are motorcycles, mopeds, etc., which make many times as much noise as motor cars of far greater horsepower. These should be effectively silenced when manufactured and a maximum standard of noise should be fixed for each category, so they could be re-rested as they get older.

Offensive Trades. The number of trades classified as "offensive" and operating in the City at the end of 1960 was 16, involving 98 premises, and including 82 premises in respect of which the Corporation's consent operates for a limited period. The following table shows the number of businesses classified according to the trade carried on :-

Bone Boilers	3
Fat Melters	4
Fat Extractors	2
Tallow Melters	3
Blood Driers	2
Fish Curers	41
Rag and Bone Dealers	18
Gut Scrapers	2
Tripe Boilers	2
Fish Manure Manufacturers	8
Fish Oil Manufacturers	5
Glue Maker	1
Leather Dresser	1
Fellmonger	1
Soap Boilers	3
Tanners	2
	98

Kingston upon Hull is the largest fishing port in the United Kingdom and some of the trades scheduled above deal with by-products of the fishing industry. Other trades, such as fish meal manufacturing, have been developed on an extensive scale and although this has not been formally declared an offensive trade under the provisions of the Public Health Act and is not therefore included in the above table, it is undoubtedly the type of business which can give rise to nuisances from effluvia if there is the slightest relaxation in supervision at any stage of the work.

During the year under review, one such firm dealt with 113,315 tons of surplus or unsound fish and fish offal producing an income of £1,355,316 to the fishing industry generally.

Last year I described some of the problems associated with such an undertaking. In an effort to overcome these problems, modernisation of equipment is in progress. One such item is the installation of new water pumping equipment which will raise the output from 2,000 gallons per minute to 4,000 gallons per minute, all of which will be used in condensers to further reduce smell.

Other work which is in hand with a view to reducing smell from the vicinity of the fish dock is concerned with the condition of the water in the dock. St. Andrews Dock is about three quarters of a mile in length and its only opening into the Humber is through lock gates at one end. The far end is nearly stagnant, and to make matters worse, all the swillings from the floor of the fish market, the used ice from trawlers, and various other offensive debris is discharged into the dock. In places the water is inky black and odorous. There are many practical difficulties in the way of securing any improvement but at the present time all the Hull Docks are benefiting from substantial works of reconstruction, and the opportunity is being taken to incorporate arrangements for intercepting the fish trimmings, etc., from the floor of the market and preventing them entering the dock. It is also hoped to tackle the problem of discharging contaminated ice from trawlers. Preliminary discussions and experiments have been helped by a spirit of cordial co-operation with the Chief Docks Manager and his staff.

All premises used for offensive trades are subject to systematic day and night observations. During 1960, 1589 day and 472 night inspections were made of these premises and other places where effluvium nuisances might arise. 18 complaints were received from the general public and prompt attention was given in each case. 11 complaints of obnoxious smells from other causes were also received. 12 informal and 1 statutory notices were served and there were 9 verbal cautions and follow-up letters.

As a result of representations made by the Department, structural improvements were effected in 13 cases and improved operations to minimise possible nuisances in 21. 7 plans of new premises and plant were examined. 61 contraventions of the Byelaws were remedied.

Pig Keeping. The number of premises registered as complying with the local byelaws was 166, provided with 640 sties. All such premises are subject to regular inspection. During the year, legal proceedings were instituted on 2 occasions against one pig-keeper for keeping animals in such place and manner as to be a nuisance. On the first occasion the Court made a nuisance abatement order, with costs against defendant, and on the second occasion he was fined £3 for not fully complying with the nuisance abatement order.

Common Lodging Houses. These are governed by local bye-laws which have been designed to ensure good management of such houses, the taking of precautions in cases of infectious disease, the promotion of cleanliness, the limiting of the number of lodgers per room, and the proper separation of the sexes. At the end of the year there were 32 registered common lodging houses in the City containing 202 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 509 single lodgers and 28 married couples.

Seamen's Lodging Houses. The comparatively large number of seamen's lodging houses in the City cater for the needs of the many seafaring men who necessarily frequent the port. The houses are licensed and regulated by the local byelaws originally made under the Merchant Shipping Act to safeguard the interests of seamen. On the whole the houses are well conducted and give rise to no special problems. Seamen of the present day are well paid and their lodging houses compare favourably with most moderately priced hotels. It is, however, necessary to make frequent inspections, mainly to ensure the proper keeping of records and the maintenance of a good standard of hygiene. A number of the smaller houses cater almost wholly for seamen of a particular nationality such as Arabs, Indians, Somalis, etc., but all the large houses, including those run by missionary bodies, provide accommodation for any nationality. The number of these houses on the register was 18 containing 547 bedrooms or cubicles with accommodation for 714 seamen.

Factories Acts, 1937-59. The provisions of the Factories Acts are enforced partly by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and partly by local authorities. In factories where mechanical power is used local authorities enforce the requirements of Section 7 of the Act, and the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, to ensure that suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation is provided and

maintained. In factories where mechanical power is not used, local authorities deal with sanitary accommodation and also cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors. In addition, factories of all classes are subject to the general public health law with regard to nuisances, etc., and factories processing food are subject to various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The local authority is required by the Act to keep registers of all factories situated within their district. At the end of the year there were 131 non-power and 1481 power factories on the Corporation's Register. In addition 103 Works of Building or Engineering were reported during the year and these were subject to inspection under Section 7 of the Act. 589 inspections were made and 86 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly concerned unsatisfactory conveniences.

Under the provisions of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, it is the duty of occupiers of certain factories to make application to the local authority for a certificate to the effect that their premises are provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire. During the year 18 applications for certificates were received and 26 certificates were issued. Additional or improved means of escape were found to be necessary at 10 factories and the number put in order during the year was 3. The enforcement of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 and Section 10 of the Factories Act, 1959 was transferred to the Fire Prevention Department of the City Fire Brigade in December.

Plans for 78 new factories and alterations to existing factories were submitted for examination. 7 such plans did not show sufficient and/or satisfactory means of escape in case of fire and in 3 other cases suitable sanitary conveniences were not indicated. In all cases the owners or architects were notified and undertook to comply with the requirements of the Authority.

Homework. Section 110 of the Factories Act requires occupiers of factories carrying out specified trades who employ workmen or contractors working outside the factory to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all such persons. These persons are known as outworkers and a list of them must be sent to the District Council during the months of February and August in each year. The main purpose of this Section of the Act is to ensure that the health of persons so employed is safeguarded and the Local Authority has power to forbid homework being carried on at premises where there is a case of infectious disease. This power is particularly applicable to trades dealing in wearing apparel and the Minister has power to include other types of work if he

considers this to be desirable. This Authority has on its register 61 firms who employ a total of 191 outworkers, 164 of whom live within the city. Of those living within the city 78 are engaged in the making, cleaning and alteration, etc., of wearing apparel and most of the remainder are employed in the making of nets for the fishing industry. Periodical inspections of their premises were carried out during the year.

Further details concerning the department's work in connection with factories are given below in the form prescribed by the Ministry.

All other provisions of the Factories Acts are enforced by H.M. Inspectors of Factories who are employed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. These inspectors work in close co-operation with the Public Health Inspectors of local authorities.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1—INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	131	58	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1481	447	10	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	103	84	1	—
Total	1715	589	11	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient....	6	2	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	61	50	—	26	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to Outwork)	10	3	—	1	—
Total	86	61	—	38	—

Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel — Making etc.	97	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel — Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	1	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	13	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and Brass articles	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	3	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart Gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	2	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	61	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	3	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls....	—	—	—	—	—	—

Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc., of buttons etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	191	—	—	—	—	—

Shops Act, 1950. This Act controls hours of closing, conditions of employment of shop assistants and Sunday Trading.

At the 31st December, there were 5,096 occupied shops on the register in which 3,582 males and 7,587 females were employed. 1,177 shops were inspected and 577 contraventions were found, principally in relation to failure to keep prescribed records and notices ; 222 notices were served, 10 letters of caution sent and 104 verbal cautions given. On re-visits being made, 417 contraventions

(including some from 1959) had been remedied. 33 plans of shops or other premises were submitted for examination in the light of the Shops Acts and one of these was found to require amendment, insufficient washing facilities and no staff room being shown. The Architects were contacted and agreed to comply with our requirements.

On week days, 5,416 observations were made of shops, 45 of which were found to be open after the prescribed closing hours. A further 646 inspections were made of shops open on Sundays, at 36 of which contraventions were found.

One prosecution took place under Section 47 of the Shops Act, 1950, resulting in the two defendants being fined £2 each.

At the end of the year there were 865 shops which opened for the purpose of trade on Sundays, including 7 shops occupied by persons observing the Jewish Sabbath.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951. This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It requires registration by the Local Authority of all premises (with certain exceptions) where there is carried on any form of upholstering, and the licensing by the Local Authority of any premises at which rag flock is either manufactured or stored prior to delivery to registered premises. The Regulations of 1951 prescribe standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies and also the form in which records must be kept by the occupier of both registered and licensed premises.

At 31st December, 19 premises (occupied by 18 persons or firms) were registered by the Local Authority and 4 premises were licensed for the storage of rag flock. There is no establishment in the City where rag flock is manufactured.

17 samples of filling materials to which the Act applies were taken and all were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness prescribed by the Regulations.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. In the past, dwellings of this type have been dealt with mainly by the public health inspectors under powers contained in Section 45 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1930, or, if a nuisance could be proved, under the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936. The licensing powers of the Public Health Act, 1936, have not been operative within the city.

On the 29th August a major change in the law relating to caravans was affected by the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960; and the Council have placed on the Town Planning Committee the responsibility for enforcing these new provisions—both as regards planning and licensing. Most of the caravans in the city, however, belong to travelling showmen, contractor's employees and others exempted from control under the Act.

Rent Acts. The total number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the 1957 Act was 99, compared with 207 in 1959. This reduction may be due to the fact that the Department is always willing to give helpful information in respect of Certificates and Undertakings required under the Rent Act, and many defects are remedied without recourse to formal action.

The following statement summarises the work carried out during the year :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	99
Notices to Landlord of Proposal to issue Certificate—	
In respect of all defects	40
In respect of some defects	65
Undertakings accepted	70
Undertakings refused	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	29
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	77
Objections by tenants to proposed cancellation—	
Sustained	26
Not sustained	3
Certificates cancelled	51
Applications for Certificates as to remedying of defects—	
From Tenants	4
From Landlords	45
Certificates issued to—	
Tenants, defects remaining unremedied	4
Tenants, all defects remedied	—
Landlords, defects remaining unremedied	20
Landlords, all defects remedied	25

It may be noticed that the above figures do not balance. This is due to the carry over from one year to another and the fact that the procedure often takes more than six months.

One application for Cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 was received during the year. This was refused, as the objection by the tenant (on the grounds that all the defects enumerated on the Certificate had not been complied with) was sustained.

Hull Fair. During the period of the Fair the caravans on the Ground and in the vicinity were, as usual, visited by the Public Health Inspectors, who were this year accompanied by Health Visitors. A census of the occupants was taken and inquiries were made as to their state of health.

Comparative figures of the number of vans and occupants for the past three years are set out below :—

Year	*No. of Vans*	*Occupants*	
		Adults	*Children*
1958	315	666	310
1959	291	612	238
1960	306	649	191

Main Ground, Walton Street. Heavy rains during the opening weekend caused a certain amount of flooding but the immediate distribution of clinker by the City Engineer's Department quickly restored the ground to a reasonable condition which was then maintained throughout the week. Considerable congestion among the living vans was experienced on the Perimeter Site and this may have been aggravated by late arrivals from Nottingham. Complaints were received from showmen with regard to this congestion and also the insufficient number of water disposal points. These complaints, together with suggestions for improving the sanitary accommodation, were subsequently brought to the attention of the appropriate Committees.

The lodging house inspector visited 435 houses in the streets adjacent to the fair and found 32 houses providing temporary accommodation for 67 lodgers. There were no contraventions of the Public Health Act or local byelaws and the houses were found to be clean and well conducted. Night visits were made to the houses and the accommodation provided was found to be adequate. In addition to this temporary accommodation 6 registered common lodging houses and 2 licensed seamen's lodging houses were found to be accommodating a further 89 men employed in connection with the fair.

The siting of caravans in close proximity to permanent dwellings was carefully controlled. Seventeen letters were given to caravan dwellers drawing their attention to potential smoke nuisances and requesting their co-operation by burning smokeless fuel only. 159 diesel and 2 petrol generating units were assembled on the Fair Ground but of the diesel units, only 56 were in use. Forty-eight of the refreshment stalls were using calor gas and one electricity, the remaining stalls were all burning coke. Ten verbal cautions were given in respect of insufficient height of diesel exhausts, all of which were complied with. A total of 465 inspections and visits were made by the smoke inspectors.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act took 27 samples of food stuffs at the fairground and submitted them for analysis. The commodities included ice-cream, ice lollies, candy apples, brandy snap, rock, potato crisps, sweets and other confections. 5 samples of ice-cream and 4 ice lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination. All the ice-cream samples were placed in Grade I and the 4 ice lollies were found to be satisfactory. The Public Analyst gave satisfactory reports on all the remaining samples with the exception of one of potato crisps which was found to contain colouring without declaration. Day and evening observations were carried out as usual and several contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were dealt with on the spot; particularly smoking whilst handling food.

Rats and Mice Destruction—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The importance of the destruction of rats and mice is now recognised by all Local Authorities and by the Central Government. Apart from consuming and damaging large quantities of food stored for the nation's use, rats do untold damage to the structure of buildings by gnawing woodwork, water pipes, etc., and often burrow beneath buildings to the extent of undermining the foundations. Moreover, they are an important factor in the spreading of certain diseases.

By arrangement with the occupiers of premises in the dock area, the many wharves, warehouses and factories are given special attention and are periodically inspected to determine the extent of rodent infestation, which, if found, is promptly dealt with. This action would appear to be very successful as during the year there was a noticeable diminution in the number of rats in the dock areas and no cases of Weil's disease were notified. The Department employs 9 rodent operatives for dealing with rats and mice in houses and business premises. No charge is made for work in private houses but business firms are required to bear the cost of labour and materials used. The following table shows the number of rats and mice killed, classified under the types of property affected.

Type of Property	No. of rodents killed	No. of properties affected	Methods of Destruction	
			Method	Rodents killed
wellinghouses	10,992	2,447	Trapping	26
usiness premises	5,382	338	Poisoning	18,638
ocal Authority property... (excluding houses)	2,270	129	Gassing	8
gricultural Property	28	1		
Totals ...	18,672	2,915		18,672

Eradication of Insect Pests. During the year, the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bugs at 11 council houses, 46 private houses and 2 business premises. Disinfestation for fleas was undertaken at 3 council houses, 35 private houses and one business premises. 302 treatments, including 10 at business premises and 7 at schools were undertaken for infestation by beetles and cockroaches.

34 infestations of flies, ants, mosquitos, wood lice, maggotts, earwigs, slugs, wasps and clover mites were also dealt with and 14 cases of woodworm were treated by the Department's workmen at domestic premises.

The types of insecticides which are coming on the market form a variety of methods by which this Department can treat all these insect pests. One which is particularly useful is an insecticidal lacquer paint which is applied to the finished surface of the internal structure of a building. When painted there is practically no evidence of the application and it has a life much longer than any other known insecticide. This insecticide was used to good effect at one of the local hospitals which was heavily infested by Pharoah's ants. At the end of the year, that is nine months after completion of the treatment, there was still no evidence of any re-infestation.

Most of the insecticides used by the Department are, of course, available in the chemists' shops throughout the City. There are, however, many people who prefer to buy these commodities from this Department and obtain, at the same time, expert advice on the best method for solving their particular problem.

Watercourses, Streams, etc. The low-level of the land is one of the geographical features of this City and the surrounding countryside and the area is traversed by several large open land drains constructed many years ago for the drainage of agricultural land. Where such drains pass through built-up areas of the city they are now a constant source of complaint due to pollution and the dumping of rubbish (see photograph of the Cottingham Drain near Fountain Road). At the December meeting of the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee it was resolved that the appropriate officials be instructed to submit a full report relative to the cleansing of open drains in the City. Fortunately, progress with the City's extensive deep drainage scheme is now making it practicable to take in the flow of water from some of these agricultural drains so that they can be discontinued and filled in. The following was the position at the end of the year :—

(*a*) *Beverley and Skidby Drain*

Filled except north of southern boundary of Princess Elizabeth Playing Fields and in section from Sculcoates Lane to Clough Road, which section will proceed during 1961.

(*b*) *Cottingham and Newland Becks*

Filling proceeding west of Hall Road ; remainder east of Hall Road likely to proceed during 1961.

(*c*) *Setting Dike*

Filled from Chanterlands Avenue to a point east of National Avenue. Portion east of Chanterlands Avenue yet to be dealt with.

(*d*) *Cottingham Drain*

Filling proceeding west of Hall Road. Already filled in part east of Hall Road. Filling of remainder from Endike Lane to River Hull can commence during 1961 on completion of main drainage works. Probable period for filling is three years, including necessary piping works.

(*e*) *Nine Foot Drain*

Piping and filling will proceed concurrently with housing site, road and sewer works.

(*f*) *Common West Drain*

Piping and filling proceeding concurrently with housing site roads and sewers.

(*g*) *Lambwath Stream*

Will proceed in the future concurrently with housing site roads and sewers.

All watercourses and streams continue to receive attention with the object of preventing mosquito breeding, and spraying with larvicide was carried out wherever necessary.

Public Swimming Baths, &c. The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information :-

	Length	Width	Depth Deep end	Depth Shallow end	Capacity
Beverley Road Baths					
Men's Bath	100′	35′	6′	3′ 6″	104,000 galls.
Ladies' Bath	65′	34′	5′	3′ 3″	57,000 galls.
Boys' Bath	60′	40′	4′	2′ 6″	48,000 galls.
East Hull Baths					
Men's Bath	96′	30′	6′	3′ 9″	88,000 Galls.
Boys' Bath	60′	30′	5′	3′ 6″	42,000 Galls.
Madeley Street Baths					
Men's Bath	90′	35′	6′	3′ 0″	88,000 Galls.
Boys' Bath	84′	30′	4′	2′ 9″	59,000 Galls.
Albert Avenue Baths					
Men's Bath	100′	35′	7′	3′ 6″	115,000 Galls.
Children's Baths	75′	35′	4′ 6″	3′ 0″	62,000 Galls.
Albert Avenue Open Air Pool	130′	90′	5′	2′ 11″	346,798 Galls.
Children's Bathing Pool	80 ′	45 ′	1 ′ 9″	3″	20,000 galls.

All public baths within the City have pressure sand filtration of conventional type with chlorination and aeration equipment. " Break point " chlorination is usually practised on all closed pools. The normal turnover for closed pools is four hours. The water is Corporation town supply and is changed only when maintenance requirements necessitate the emptying of the bath. The Albert Avenue Open Pool is interconnected for filtration purposes with the closed pool and when operated in conjunction therewith the turnover rate is about 10 hours.

The following are particulars of attendances at the public baths and wash-houses during 1960 :-

Swimming Baths	478,178
Slipper Baths	187,010
Electro Medical, etc.	12,906
Wash-houses	64,344
	742,438

The total attendances for the years 1959 and 1958 were 772,277 and 737,706 respectively.

The following are the details of the bacteriological samples of water taken.

Swimming Bath Waters. Sixty-eight samples, from 12 swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water, of which 62 were free from such organisms, 2 contained non-faecal types and 4 contained faecal types.

Foot Bath Waters. Fifty-one samples, from 14 foot baths in the swimming baths, were examined for the presence of presumptive coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water, of which 7 were free from such organisms, 8 contained non-faecal types and 36 contained faecal types. These results can only be regarded as very unsatisfactory and at the close of the year the matter was under consideration with a view to effecting some improvement. The root of the trouble is that the footbaths are of the fill and empty type, and are not incorporated in any system of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. People using such footbaths some time after the water has been changed are more likely to contaminate their feet than to cleanse them. It is hoped to secure better arrangements in the near future and a start will probably be made at Albert Avenue Baths during 1961.

Professional Football Grounds. The sanitary accommodation at the premises of the three professional football clubs was inspected on several occasions during the year. In one case an informal notice was sent to the Club drawing their attention to unsatisfactory conditions and this was complied with. In two other cases it was necessary to serve formal notices and both were complied with.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

1960 was the fifth year of the post-war slum clearance programme.

The table below gives details of the areas represented and the procedural stage reached in each case at the 31st December, 1960.

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
Edward's Place Clearance Order	15/11/56	7	7	5	None
Cogan Street Clearance Order	18/2/57	34	34	30	,,
Graham's Row Clearance Order	6/3/57	43	43	37	,,
Marsh Street Clearance Order	30/4/57	22	22	22	,,
English Street Clearance Order	18/7/57	76	76	75	,,
Spring Street Clearance Orders 3 and 4.	25/7/57	52	52	53	,,
Walcott Street Compulsory Purchase Order No. 1	31/3/58	122	122	125	,,
South Parade Declaration of Unfitness Order	20/10/58	39	39	38	,,
Marmaduke Street Compulsory Purchase Order (Part for " Deferred demolition ")	19/12/58	310	92	104	208
Nornabell Street Compulsory Purchase Order ...	13/2/59	411	411	409	None
Campbell Street Clearance Order ...	29/7/59	119	117	114	1
South Parade Clearance Order No. 1	5/10/59	72	72	69	None
Providence Row Compulsory Purchase Orders Nos. 1 and 2	11/12/59	117	116	122	None

Title of Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses		No. of Families	
		Total	Demolished	Rehoused	To be Rehoused
Walker Street Clearance Orders Nos. 1 and 2	26/1/60	167	—	16	166
Strickland Street Clearance Order No. 1	3/2/60	84	18	68	14
Waverley Street/ Lister Street Declaration of Unfitness Order	6/9/60	47	—	—	104
Selby Street Compulsory Purchase Order	1/11/60	176	—	—	181
St. Paul Street Compulsory Purchase Orders Nos. 1and 2	16/11/60	89	—	—	85
South Parade Clearance Order No. 2	Awaiting Confirmation after Public Local Inquiry	109	—	—	103
Convent Lane Compulsory Purchase Order		134	—	—	141
Campbell Street Clearance Order No. 2	Awaiting Public Local Inquiry	211	—	—	215
	Totals	2441	1221	1287	1218

The Council's programme of slum clearance was submitted to the Ministry in 1955, and at that time it was proposed to clear around 15,000 properties in the next fifteen years, 3,000 of these in the first five years.

In the five years 1956-60 inclusive, 2,441 properties were represented to the Committee by the Medical Officer of Health, and by December 31st, 1960, 1,221 of these properties had been demolished and the families rehoused. No difficulties have been experienced in keeping up with the programme so far as the inspection and representation of houses is concerned but the rate of progress is limited by the rate at which new houses can be built.

Individual Unfit Properties. Although no full scale programme of slum clearance could be commenced before 1955, individual unfit properties have been dealt with at an average of 61 per year since 1950. Action taken during 1960 is summarised in the following table.

Represented to Committee—

For demolition	21	
Certificates of Unfitness (Local Authority property)	74	
Total	95	Dwellings

Orders made—

For demolition	21	
,, ,, (Certificates of unfitness)	58	
Total	79	Dwellings

The latter total includes houses represented towards the end of 1959.

Overcrowding. Immediately prior to the last war the statutory overcrowding figures had been reduced by formal and informal action to less than 1% of the families in the City.

Facilities have not been available for carrying out any detailed post-war survey for this purpose but from general observation and spot checks it would appear that the present day figure is certainly not less than the 3% revealed in the original survey made in 1936.

The following table gives a summary of action taken during the year as a result of routine inspections or following cases being brought to the notice of the department, excluding overcrowded families rehoused from slum clearance areas.

Complaints received	77
Found to be overcrowded	54
Statutory overcrowding abated	21

Rehousing of displaced tenants from slum clearance areas will reduce the problem of overcrowding to a certain degree, but the whole matter could be tackled more satisfactorily if the Government's subsidy was also available for the abatement of overcrowding as it was in 1938.



Houses In Multiple Occupation

This tap and wash-hand basin were the only water supply and washing facilities for three families on two floors.



HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

This house was occupied by five families. The gas-cooker on the landing was shared by three families (totalling 5 adults and 9 children) on the first and second floors. The gas copper belongs to a tenant. Note walls of staircase.

Applications for Corporation Houses. The City Treasurer is the chief official responsible for the management of the Coporation housing estates. Each year, however, the assistance of the Medical Officer of Health is sought by some hundreds of persons in relation to their housing problems. This position is unavoidable, of course, whilst there is a shortage of adequate accommodation within the City.

During 1960 a total of almost 360 requests for help was received either by letter or by personal call at the office. The grounds put forward for assistance varied considerably and, quite naturally, many cases had more than one reason for seeking accommodation.

In 94 instances the main cause of ill-health was due to respiratory complaints and of this total 72 were patients who had been or were still receiving treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. The remaining 22 were cases of bronchitis and bronchiectasis. Recommendations were made for some priority in rehousing for 51 patients attending the Chest Clinic with pulmonary tuberculosis but only 13 were assessed as top priority cases, these latter living in sub-standard property and overcrowded conditions with an infective case of pulmonary tuberculosis in the home in addition to young children or adolescents. In this group the problem of the sputum positive, drug-resistant case is encountered but fortunately in 1960 there were only two drug-resistant cases requiring urgent rehousing.

Many applicants referred to overcrowding as the main reason for rehousing but as overcrowding is statutorily defined and can be dealt with independently by the Housing Department, medical priority was not recommended unless overcrowding was related to other relevant medical factors.

Another large group of applicants consisted of people suffering from cardiac conditions and in 9 cases some priority was recommended. In most cases where cardiac abnormalities were detected ground floor accommodation was recommended.

Requests were also received for the rehousing of persons recovering from mental illness and this was the most difficult group to deal with as in many cases the diagnosis was not clear and the degree of urgency for rehousing difficult to assess. In 4 instances, however, it was thought that the present living conditions were having a detrimental effect on the patient's complete recovery and medical priority was recommended to assist them in their resettlement in the community.

Improvement Grants (House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959)

Applications for grants are increasing steadily, 206 properties having been surveyed for this purpose during the year.

New Houses. The City Architect has supplied the following information with regard to the erection of new dwellings in the City during 1960 :

Temporary or Permanent	With State Assistance		Without State Assistance		Total
	By Local Authority	By Others	By Local Authority	By Others	
Permanent (New)	720	—	3	183	906

FOOD AND DRUGS

Considerable time is devoted to the sampling of food and drugs with the object of checking whether they are of the nature, substance and quality required ; also (in the case of food) to ascertain whether it is free from harmful bacteria. Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold are subject to frequent inspections so as to maintain a good standard of hygiene with regard to structure, equipment and method.

Milk Supply. Milk has always received special attention because it is not only one of our most valuable foods but is also one of the most dangerous. Infection may be derived from the cows, from persons milking the cows, from persons handling the milk or milk vessels at any stage of the journey from farm to house, or from dirty plant or receptacles. Once it has become infected it forms an excellent medium for the growth of many organisms. Milk is also a convenient subject for adulteration—either by skimming the cream or adding water. It is therefore not surprising that a considerable amount of legislation is designed to safeguard our milk supplies throughout all stages of production, processing and distribution.

The amount of milk consumed daily in the City in 1960 was 29,500 gallons which represents an average daily consumption per person of 0.78 pint.

The following table shows the daily consumption of the different grades of milk during the last quarter of the year under review :—

	Amount (gallons)	*Percentage*
Channel Island	650	2·2
T.T. Farm Bottled	450	1·5
T.T. Pasteurised	2,750	9·3
Pasteurised	15,050	51·1
Sterilised	10,600	35·9
	29,500	100·0

There are 6 milk pasteurisation plants of the latest design operating in the City, 4 of them being of the High Temperature Short-time Plate Heat Exchanger type and 2 (of small capacity) operating on the lower Temperature " Holder " system. All these plants have been well maintained during the year and samples of the processed milk have given consistently good results when subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. Two firms are licensed to process sterilised milk and in these cases also the prescribed test (Turbidity Test) has been satisfied throughout the year.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 provide for the granting of annual licences to persons or firms authorising them to use a special designation in relation to milk sold at or from premises mentioned in the licence, and in 1955 an Order was made declaring the City to be a " Specified Area " in which only specially designated milk may be sold.

Regular visits were paid by the Inspectors to persons holding licences under the Regulations, and advice given or suggestions made with respect to improvement of their premises. In all cases the persons concerned readily complied with the requirements of the Department.

The following licences, to operate until the 31st December, 1960, were issued :

	No. of persons or firms licensed	*No. of premises involved*
Dealers' licences—		
" Pasteurised " milk	268	297
" Sterilised " milk	809	898
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	16	22
Processors' licences—		
" Pasteurised " milk	6	6
" Sterilised " milk	2	2

In addition, 96 licences were issued to persons retailing specially designated milks in the streets of the City. In these cases, the persons concerned collected their supplies of milk daily from the large dairies for immediate delivery to their customers, the " empties " being returned each day.

During the year the undermentioned samples were taken for examination under the Regulations, with the following results.

Type of Milk	*No. of Samples taken*	*No. of Samples which*	
		passed the prescribed tests	*failed to pass the prescribed tests*
" Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) "	38	38	—
" Tuberculin Tested "	141	131	10
" Pasteurised "	74	74	—
" Sterilised "	48	48	—
Totals	301	291	10

Particulars of the 10 samples of designated milk which had failed to satisfy the tests were communicated to the appropriate officers of the area in which the milk had been produced so that suitable action could be taken.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Under the provisions of these Regulations the registration of dairy farmers and of dairy farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food whilst the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises is the responsibility of the Local Authority, which is also required to administer those provisions relating to diseases communicable to man.

During the year 469 inspections were made at dairy premises in the City and appropriate action was taken where necessary to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Regulations. Examinations were made of 2487 milk churns and 511 vehicles.

The following contraventions of the Regulations were observed :—

(a)	Dairy floors in state of disrepair	4
(b)	Depositing crates of milk in the streets	5
(c)	Failure to display name and address on vehicle	8
(d)	Dirty condition of milk bottles	4
(e)	Foreign Bodies in milk bottles	2
		23

All the contraventions were remedied after verbal or written cautions.

Bacteriological Examination of Washed Milk Bottles. Of 48 bottles examined, 4 were found to be unsatisfactory because of a high bacterial count. The dairy company concerned was notified of these unsatisfactory results, and promptly took the necessary remedial action. Follow-up samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

Registration of Milk Distributors and Dairy Premises, not being Dairy Farms. 94 applications for registration were received and all were approved.

At the end of the year there were 891 milk traders on the register, the majority being persons carrying on businesses of a general nature and retailing small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. The number of dairy premises on the Corporation's Register at the end of 1960 was 25.

Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis. Examinations of milk for Tuberculosis are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. 170 samples were submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs. Positive

results were obtained from one sample, negative reports were received in respect of 165 and in the remaining 4 instances the results were abortive due to the death of the guinea pigs after inoculation. In connection with the positive sample, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Service carried out investigations at the premises of the cow-keeper. All the animals were slaughtered and the farmer now has an attested herd.

Brucella Abortus. Examinations of milk for Brucella Abortus are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During the year, 166 samples of milk were submitted for examination and positive results were returned in respect of 6 samples ; the remaining 160 samples were satisfactory. The Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the milk was produced was notified of all the positive results and arrangements were made for the infected milk to be heat-treated prior to its sale or use for human consumption.

" Appeal to Cow " Samples. As the result of adverse reports of the Public Analyst respecting samples of milk found to be adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, visits were paid to one farm and 3 " appeal to cow " samples were taken in order to establish the condition and quality of the milk produced by the cows in the dairy herds from which the unsatisfactory samples had originated.

Mastitis in Cows. During the year no notifications of mastitis were received from the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 *and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations,* 1923 to 1948. 16 samples of condensed milk were submitted for analysis during the year. All satisfied the requirements of the Regulations. No samples of dried milk were taken.

Registration of Ice-Cream Premises. 92 applications were received for registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, compared with 90 in 1959 ; two of the applications were for storage, the remainder for the sale of ice-cream. 54 of the applications were granted unconditionally, whilst 13 were approved by the Local Authority subject to the applicants concerned furnishing written undertakings to carry out certain work or to observe certain conditions in order to comply with the requirements of the Act, and 11 applications were withdrawn. In 14 instances applications were refused owing to the nature of other business carried on at the shop, *e.g.* sale of root crops, etc.

At the 31st December, there were 758 premises on the register, 14 for manufacture and/or sale, 4 for storage, and 740 for the sale of ice-cream.

The Methylene Blue Test is still the official test used to determine the cleanliness and bacteriological condition of samples of ice-cream. Grading is determined according to the time taken to decolourise the Methylene Blue added to the samples, which are classified in Provisional Grades, I, II, III and IV in order of merit, Grades III and IV being regarded as unsatisfactory. 29 samples of ice-cream taken during the year and submitted for examination were placed in the following grades :—

Provisional Grade I	16
,, ,, II	7
,, ,, III	6
, ,, IV	—
	—
	29

Standard for Ice-Cream. The Food Standards (Ice-cream) Regulations, 1959, require that ice-cream shall contain not less than 5 per cent fat and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat. The 29 samples of ice-cream which were submitted for analysis during the year all conformed with the required standard.

Frozen Lollipops. The regulations respecting ice-cream do not apply to water ices or iced-lollies. 35 samples of iced-lollies were taken for bacteriological examination and 11 samples failed to satisfy the coliform test. In these instances visits were made to the local manufacturers concerned and advice was given by the Inspector so as to secure better results.

Bacteriological Examination of Meat and Milk Products. 111 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—*Sampling.* The number of samples examined was 2,649 of which 151 or 5.7 per cent were found to be adulterated, compared with 147 or 5.6 per cent in 1959, when 2,635 samples were taken. Samples of milk taken in the City numbered 1,315 of which 88 or 6.69 per cent were not genuine. The percentage for 1959 was 5.37.

The following table indicates the range of samples taken by the Department's Food and Drugs Inspectors and the subsequent action :-

Nature of Samples	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated or otherwise Unsatisfactory	Letters of caution, etc.	Prosecutions
Beverages	134	130	3	3	—
Cereals	157	150	7	7	—
Confections	231	221	10	10	—
Drugs	215	207	8	8	—
Fats	102	100	2	2	—
Fish, Meats, etc.	215	197	18	18	—
Milk and Milk Products	1,363	1,223	90	15	2
Preserves	75	69	6	6	—
Seasonings	71	69	2	2	—
Vegetables	46	41	5	5	—
Miscellaneous	40	40	—	—	—
	2,649	2,497	151	76	2

Legal Proceedings. The following are the particulars of the legal proceedings concerning the 2 summonses referred to above.

Case No.	Act under which Offence Committed	Nature of Offence	Result of Proceedings
1	Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959	Failure to cleanse a milk bottle before use	Fined £5
2	do.	do.	do.

In addition to the foregoing, the City Analyst, Mr. D. J. T. Bagnall, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C., publishes in his Annual Report full details of the laboratory work done by him under the Food and Drugs Act.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food), Regulations, 1925 *to* 1953. 2,192 of the samples obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were also examined in the light of the above mentioned Regulations and 46 were found to contain permissable preservatives.

193 food substances were found to contain artificial colouring but in no instance was prohibited colouring found to have been used.

Labelling of Margarine. 24 samples of margarine were obtained from shops, but there were no contraventions of the labelling provisions.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises. Section 61 of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1952, gives power for registration by the Local Authority of all Food Hawkers and any premises used by hawkers for the storage of food. During the year 50 food hawkers were registered, including 21 vendors of ice-cream and 29 persons who retail other foods.

Food Hygiene. The Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955 and 1960 marked a considerable step forward in our efforts to secure a higher standard of cleanliness in the handling of food and greater protection against food borne infections. The law is still far from perfect and no doubt other legislation will be necessary in the future, but it is true to say that for several years local authorities will be fully engaged in trying to attain the standards now set before us. Most of the inspectors in the department are concerned with some aspect of food hygiene and it is difficult to assemble the results of all their work in one section of this report without duplicating information given elsewhere under other main headings.

The district inspectors deal with ice-cream vendors and small house/shop property; the factories and shops inspectors supervise food hygiene in most shops and factories and also in hotels, clubs, and cinemas ; the food and drugs inspectors are responsible for dairies, ice-cream factories, hospitals, nursing homes and public houses ; the offensive trades inspectors look after the fish curing houses, fish and chip shops and vans, tripe boilers, etc. ; and the lodging house inspectors deal with catering arrangements in lodging houses and boarding houses. Together they made 2,037 visits to food premises during the year and noted 434 contraventions in connection with food hygiene. 228 written or verbal cautions were given, which were complied with, and resulted in numerous improvements as regards the provision of washing facilities, general cleanliness of premises, facilities for cleansing equipment, etc.

On the 20th October, a special report was submitted to the Cleansing and Sanitary Committee on the subject of onion peeling in private houses, on an outworking system for local pickle factories. The existing law permits this arrangement as a temporary measure but no firm date has been specified for its termination. The Committee were perturbed at this unsatisfactory position and passed a resolution calling upon the Minister of Health to fix a firm date for the prohibition of shrimp, prawn and onion peeling on domestic premises. The Minister replied to the effect that it is hoped to discontinue such practice by the end of 1961 but he would not at this stage give a definite date.

At the time of the special report there were 127 onion peelers registered in the city but they do not all work throughout the year, and on any particular date there is not likely to be more than 36 of these outworkers actually peeling onions. There are seven firms manufacturing pickles in this city. The largest factory employs some 50 persons within the factory and up to 70 outworkers. Another firm employs outworkers only for " topping and tailing " prior to passing them through a peeling machine in the factory. A third firm imports silverskin onions ready-peeled from the continent and machine-peels all the ordinary home-produced onions. The other firms are smaller and combine various methods of operation.

Food hygiene work carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and his staff is additional to the above and is dealt with in the next section of this report.

Inspection of Licensed Premises. Public Houses are inspected frequently in the course of sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, enforcement of Shops Acts, supervision of restaurants and refreshment places, etc. 142 licenced premises were inspected during the year and 24 contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Public Health Act were found. These contraventions were readily dealt with by the owners or occupiers after receiving notice from the department. In addition, 89 improvements were made by the Brewery Companies at the request of the department, namely, improved facilities for washing of drinking glasses 14 ; improved ventilation and drainage of cellars 25 ; improved toilet facilities 16 ; structural improvements 19 ; fitting of wash-hand basins and hot water supply 15.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs. Inspections and sampling under the Act are carried out by the Food and Drugs Inspectors, who may, at all reasonable times, enter any premises where such marked articles may be and may take samples either informally or in the prescribed manner. The Inspector can demand the production of the appropriate register and also any statutory statement received by a seller in respect of both First and Second Schedule articles which he has sold but which have not actually been on his premises or in his possession.

108 inspections were made, namely, 42 at retailers' premises, 47 at manufacturers' and 19 at merchants' premises. Several contraventions had taken place and the persons concerned were notified of the offences and cautioned by the Inspectors.

18 samples of feeding stuffs and one of fertiliser were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. Of these samples, 5 were taken at the request of other Authorities who had received adverse reports about samples taken in their areas. 15 of the samples of feeding stuffs were returned as satisfactory. The remaining 3 samples of feeding stuffs and one of fertiliser were unsatisfactory because the limits of variation laid down in the Regulations were exceeded in one or more of their ingredients. The persons or firms concerned were notified of their failure to comply with the Act and/or Regulations.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Generally speaking, a shopkeeper, although he is not an " Authorised Seller " of poisons, may become a " Listed Seller " of Part II poisons (*i.e.* any substance included in Part II of the Poisons List and not exempted by the Poisons Rules) provided his name and the address of his premises are entered in the list kept by the Local Authority. The usual types of poison set out in Part II of the List are those connected with horticultural sprays, insecticides, seed and bulb dressings, phenols for general household use, rat poisons and hair dyes. Poisons included in Part I of the Poisons List can only be sold by " Authorised Sellers " of poisons (pharmacists, etc.) and the Act requires the keeping of certain registers of stocks and sales for both types of persons.

During the year 11 persons and firms applied to have their names entered in the Corporation's list kept under the Act. 139 persons and firms applied for the retention of their names in the Corporation's list, in respect of 291 premises. All the applications were granted.

236 inspections were made for the purposes of the Act by the Authorised Officers. In 6 cases it was found that persons whose names were not in the Local Authority's List of Persons entitled to sell Poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List were selling phenolic poisons in contravention of the provisions of the Act. After being cautioned verbally by the Inspector in respect of these offences the vendors either discontinued the sale of such poisons or made application for the inclusion of their names in the Local Authority's List. It was also necessary to caution several persons whose names were included in the Local Authority's List for minor contraventions of the Act. All the persons took immediate steps to comply with the legal requirements.

WORK OF THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

The duties of the Chief Food Inspector and his six Assistants include the inspection of the fish markets, the slaughterhouses, retail food shops, and of all meat, fish, fruit and vegetables sold in the City. Other work in connection with food and food premises is carried out by the staff of the Chief Public Health Inspector and has been referred to earlier in this report. The Chief Food Inspector is also responsible on behalf of the Hull & Goole Port Health Authority for the inspections of food imported through the Hull docks.

Meat Inspection. All animals killed in the City for human consumption are examined by the Inspectors as well as all animals killed outside the boundary and brought into the City for sale. It remains extremely difficult to maintain a high standard of hygiene in the existing slaughterhouses and the proposed new public abattoir becomes more and more urgently necessary.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses during 1960, and in the previous four years :—

Year	*Cattle (and Calves)*	*Sheep*	*Pigs*	*Totals*
1960	12,469	35,104	43,564	91,137
1959	10,961	43,674	41,289	95,924
1958	13,632	29,681	43,226	86,539
1957	14,604	31,285	38,555	84,444
1956	14,742	37,268	36,656	88,666

The three tables on pages 91, 92 and 93 give the number of carcases found to be unsound because of tuberculosis and details of those found unsound from other causes.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. There are now 67 persons licensed by this Authority to slaughter animals, including 2 Jews whose licences are subject to their obtaining the necessary licences from the Rabbinical Commission to slaughter by the Jewish method for the food of Jews. The Medical Officer of Health is authorised to issue licences to Mohammedans for the supply of meat to ships' crews, such licenses being tenable for 24 hours to cover the period required.

Anthrax. In addition to the ordinary routine inspections, special microscopical examinations were made from the blood and tissue of 2 animals for anthrax bacillus. In both cases the results of these examinations were negative.

Swine Fever. There were 6 cases of swine fever confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the City during the year.

Fish Inspection. Each morning after the fish has been landed from the trawlers at St. Andrew's Dock, it is inspected by the Food Inspectors before the sales commence.

During the year 2,416 landings were made, the estimated weight of fish being 227,021 tons, of which 994 tons were condemned by the inspectors.

The following is a summary of the quantities of fish anded and the grounds where it was caught.

Fishing Grounds, etc.	*No. of Trawlers*	*Estimated Tonnage Landed*	*Tonnage Unsound*
North Sea	193	2,210	7
Iceland	802	73,040	486
Bear Isle	294	31,565	61
White Sea	662	74,375	277
Faroes	75	4,185	18
Norway Coast	270	31,841	111
Greenland	50	5,090	10
Norway Herring	2	515	—
Swedish Herring	49	860	—
Miscellaneous	19	2,140	24
British Railways	—	1,200	1
Totals	2,416	227,021	995

Many visits were made to the Salters and Curing Houses and in the course of this 21,297 bales and 51 cases of wet and dry salt fish were examined before being exported.

Condemned Food

Meat : Condemned meat is sold to a local firm and the salvage value of carcase meat is returned to the owners, the Corporation retaining the value of the condemned offals.

Fish : Condemned fish is sold to a fish manure manufacturing company whose premises are near the fish dock. Approximately 8,274 tons of fish were sold during the year for processing into cat and dog food, some of which, under other circumstances, would have been declared unfit for human consumption.

Fruit and Vegetables : If in large quantities these are taken to the tip and covered over.

Tinned Goods : These are destroyed at the Corporation destructor.

The system of voluntary surrender greatly facilitates the work of the Department and during the year, 14,350 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Department. It is pleasing to note that once again no legal seizure has had to be made during the year.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered during the year :—

	Tons
Meat	157
Fish	995
Fruit and Vegetables	38
Tinned Goods	20
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	1

Pet Animals Act, 1951. 20 persons were registered under this Act in respect of 21 Pet Shops, all premises being visited regularly by the inspectors.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 *and* 1960. The Inspectors regularly visited all food premises covered by these Regulations and the standard of hygiene in general was good. It was, however, found necessary to make one prosecution under the Regulations. The proprietor of the restaurant concerned pleaded guilty and was fined £60.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. At the end of the year 295 premises were registered under Section 16 of the Act for the preparation of potted meat and other foods these being as follows :—

Manufacture of sausages	121
Manufacture of sausages, potted meat and other meat products	134
Manufacture of salmon paste	1
Cooking of hams, etc.	5
Cooked fish, fish cakes, etc.	9
Meat Pies, etc.	4
Cooked shellfish	15
Pickles	6

There were 2,517 inspections made of registered food premises during the year.

The following legal proceedings have been taken under this Act.

	Penalty
Selling a maggoty ham sandwich	£5
Selling an eccles cake containing a nail	£5
Selling a lollipop containing a piece of metal	£5

School Meals Service. 293 visits were made to school kitchens in the City for the purpose of food inspections and general cleanliness. Once again, the very high standard has been maintained.

Educational Activity. Lectures have been given to various interested bodies on food hygiene during the year. One Inspector lectured weekly to student Public Health Inspectors whilst another lectured to the Butchering Trade classes at the Municipal College of Technology.

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9,986	2,040	443	35,104	43,564
Number inspected	13,468	2,754	805	42,446	49,733
Affected with Diseases other than Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcases condemned	3	4	8	85	320
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2,051	587	2	410	9,359
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis ...	15·28	21·46	1·24	1·16	19·46
Affected with Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcases condemned	3	6	1	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	323	334	9	—	1,674
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2·42	12·34	1·24	—	3·37
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	72	4	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment	72	4	—	—	—

TABLE VIII

WHOLE CARCASES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

BEEF		MUTTON		VEAL		PORK	
Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.	Disease or Condition	No.
Pyrexia	2	Septicaemia	2	Moribund	1	Moribund	92
Pyaemia	1	Oedema/ Emaciation	30	Pyrexia	1	Tumours	2
Decomposition	1	Emaciation	25	Umbilical Pyaemia	1	Swine Erysipelas	38
Peritonitis	1	Moribund	11	Oedema	1	Multiple Abscesses	8
Oedema Emaciation	1	Oedema	4	Immaturity	2	Pyrexia	29
Septic Peritonitis	1	Septic Pleurisy	2	Emaciation	1	Pyaemia	16
		Pyaemia	3	Septic Peritonitis	1	Abnormal Odour	9
		Bruising	2			Emaciation	14
		Decomposition	1			Septicaemia	6
		Multiple Abscesses	2			Peritonitis	6
		Oedema/ Peritonitis	1			Oedema	31
		Pyrexia	1			Swine Fever	6
		Bruising/ Immaturity	1			Emaciation/ Bruising	1
						Jaundice	11
						Septic Pneumonia	3
						Suspected Swine Fever	1
						Oedema Emaciation	19
						Bruising/ Abscesses	1
						Pyrexia/ Emaciation	1
						Septic Peritonitis/Pleurisy	2
						Decomposition	6
						Pleurisy/ Emaciation	1
						Bruising	4
						Swine Pox	1
						Septic Metritis	1
						Immaturity/ Emaciation	9
						Anaemia	1
						Pyaemia/ Emaciation	1
Total	7	Total	85	Total	8	Total	320

TABLE IX

Whole Carcases Affected with Tuberculosis

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cows	26	45	49	25	6
Heifers	6	3	4	1	—
Bulls	1	—	1	—	—
Oxen	10	13	8	7	3
Pigs	25	20	22	12	6
Calves	4	5	4	3	1
	72	86	88	48	16

PART III

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The re-grouping of staff and re-organisation of clinics, especially in the east of the City, has borne fruit. The new Bilton Grange Clinic in Greenwich Avenue is well attended and the mothers appreciate the better facilities which exist there. Relaxation clinics are increasingly popular, and more patients who have booked to have their babies in hospitals are attending these clinics.

There has been a further fall in the take up of national dried milk, cod liver oil and orange juice. With the reduction in the price difference between national dried milk and proprietary brands, this was to be expected. A special-formula dried milk is being stocked by all clinics and is available on prescription from the Pædiatricians and clinic Medical Officers.

Birth Control Clinic. An additional birth control clinic was opened at the West Hull Clinic, commencing on 24th August, 1960. There were 140 new cases who made 989 attendances at the Sykes Street Clinic, and 19 new cases and 57 attendances at the West Hull Clinic.

Attendance at these clinics shows a further slight increase, and it is hoped that by offering facilities in the evening more women will be able to attend.

Care of Unmarried Mothers

	Cases Referred	*Grant made by Corporation*
Sutton House	20	£1,300
(York Diocesan Maternity Hostel)		

As in other parts of the country, an increasing number of younger unmarried mothers are being admitted to the Home.

During the year the Social Worker employed by the Health Department in a part-time capacity resigned on leaving the city. In view of the urgent need for an extension of social work amongst unmarried mothers, particularly in the follow-up of cases, a full-time Social Worker was appointed to the vacancy.

Day Nursery. Throughout the year the waiting list was very short and there was no delay in admitting priority cases. The reasons for admission were as follows :—

Both parents wished to have full-time employment	47
Parents separated, mother wished to take full-time employment	24
Mothers unmarried and had full-time employment	18
Fathers unemployed through sickness or redundancy	3
Mother ill and unable to care for child	4
Mothers' confinement	8
Special reasons	3

Of the 12 nursery students who took the examination during the year, all passed and are now working as follows :—

Nursey School	4
Residential nursery	2
Student nurse	3
Children's Hospital	1
Private family	1
Resigned due to ill health	1

The health of the children has on the whole been satisfactory, though an outbreak of measles occurring early in December affected more than half the children. This has been a year of particularly high incidence of measles, and the figures are approximately the same as those affecting other children of this age group.

Statistics.

Ante-Natal Clinics	No. of Sessions	Attendances		
		First	Re-attendances	Total
Sykes Street Clinic—				
Monday and Thursday afternoons	100	1,055	3,400	4,455
Wednesday morning	52	420	1,000	1,420
East Hull Clinic—				
Wednesday and Friday mornings	104	571	2,082	2,653
North Hull Clinic—				
Tuesday morning	52	244	930	1,174
West Hull Clinic—				
Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons	101	796	2,938	3,734
Marfleet Lane Clinic—				
Thursday morning	31	290	1,097	1,387
Nestor Grove Clinic—				
Monday morning (closed 22/2/60)	8	25	94	119
Bilton Grange Clinic—				
Tuesday afternoon (opened 1/3/60)	43	194	916	1,110

Total new patients attending during the year 3,595

Child Welfare Clinics

	1959	1960
No. of Centres provided	19	18
No. of Sessions during the year	1,366	1,327
No. of children first attending under 1 year of age	3,316	3,587
Total number of children attending	7,339	7,794
Total attendances	46,388	47,093
Cases seen by Medical Officers	18,326	18,368
Cases referred to Hospital for treatment	163	194
No. of tuberculin jelly tests carried out	425	532
No. found to be tuberculin positive after checking with Heaf Test	2	1

Welfare Foods and Nutritives. Sales from the central depot at Witham and from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :-

	1959	1960
Welfare Foods—		
" National " Dried Milk (tins)	95,428	79,546
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles)	17,873	16,533
Orange Juice (6 oz. bottles)	153,683	146,868
A and D Capsules (packets of 45)	15,263	15,828
Nutritives—		
Adexolin	5,971	8,721
Abidec	275	255
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (8 oz. bottles)	262	138
Virol (8 oz. bottles)	1,710	1,965
Virolax	37	5
Rose Hip Syrup	6,269	9,538
Lactogol	1,573	1,431

Fireguards—

No. of fireguards sold	453	589

Infectious Diseases—

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified—at home	41	
—in hospital	36	
	—	77
Cases of Ophthalmia notified—at home	1	
—in hospital	4	
	—	5

Maternal Mortality—

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.84
No. of maternal deaths due to pregnancy	5

Causes of Death—

(1) Eclampsia
(2) Shock and haemorrhage due to incomplete abortion
(3) Pulmonary embolism and pelvic thrombo-phlebitis
(4) Pulmonary embolism and femoral thrombosis
(5) Toxaemia and bilateral bronchopneumonia due to inevitable abortion

Number of deaths associated with pregnancy —Nil

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics, provided by the Corporation, are interavailable to patients as required. Details of the clinics &c., provided under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are as follows:—

Infant Welfare Sessions—(all commence at 2 p.m.)

NORTH	
North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 46177)	Thursday
Newland Methodist Church Hall, Cottingham Road	Wednesday and Friday
St. Ninian's Church Hall, Chanterlands Avenue	Friday
EAST	
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 31260)	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)	Wednesday
Methodist Mission Hall, Preston Road	Tuesday
St. Hilda's Church, Greatfield Estate	Wednesday
Kingston Wesley Methodist Church Hall, Holderness High Road	Thursday
St. Margaret's Church, Longhill Estate	Thursday
Methodist School Room, Sutton	Tuesday
WEST	
West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street (Tel. No. 24928)	Monday and Thursday
Mission Hall, Carlton Street	Tuesday
St. Nicholas Church Hall, Pickering Road	Wednesday
Church of the Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	Friday
St. Martin's Church Hall, North Road	Monday
Church of the Ascension, Priory Road (Tel. No. 51185)	Monday and Friday

CENTRAL

Sykes Street Clinic, Sykes Street (Tel. No. 31165) .... Friday

Trafalgar Street Church Hall, Beverley Road (Tel. No. 35184) Monday and Wednesday

Ante-Natal Sessions—

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 46177)	Tuesday,	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic,	Wednesday,	9-30 a.m.
Morrill Street (Tel. No. 31260)	Friday	9-30 a.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue (Tel. No. 74343)	Tuesday,	2 p.m.
St. George's Church Hall, Marfleet Lane	Thursday	9-30 a.m.
West Hull Clinic,	Tuesday	2 p.m.
69 Coltman Street (Tel. No. 24928)	Wednesday	2 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic,	Patients who have been accepted	
Sykes Street (Tel. No. 31165)	for the Maternity Hospital	
	Monday,	9-30 a.m.
	Tuesday,	2 p.m.
	Wednesay	2 p.m.
	Other patients—	
	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	9-30 a.m
	Thursday	2 p.m.

Birth Control Sessions—

West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street (Tel. No. 24928)	Tuesday,	7—8 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic, Sykes Street (Tel. No. 31165)	Tuesday	9 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Sessions—

North Hull Clinic,	Monday,	9 a.m.
Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 46177)	Thursday	2 p.m.
East Hull Clinic,	Tuesday	9 a.m.
Morrill Street (Tel. No. 31260)	Friday	2 p.m.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes—

North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue (Tel. No. 46177)	Tuesday	9-30 a.m.
East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street (Tel. No. 31260)	Friday	9-30 a.m.
West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street (Tel. No. 24928)	Tuesday	7-30 p.m.
Sykes Street Clinic	Wednesday	7-30 p.m.
Sykes Street (Tel. No. 31165)	Thursday	7-30 p.m.
Sutton House, Sutton	Thursday	2 p.m.
Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue	Thursday	2 p.m.

Sewing Class—

East Hull Clinic,
Morrill Street (Tel. No. 31260) .... Tuesday 2 p.m.

PROVISION OF DENTAL TREATMENT

Although during the year there has been a further reduction in the number of part-time dental officers, it is encouraging to note that there has been an increase in the amount of conservative treatment provided and a reduction in the numbers of extractions. This is a step in the right direction.

There has been an increase in the numbers of dentures provided but this figure can quite easily fluctuate from year to year owing to the period of waiting after extraction of teeth coinciding with the year ending.

Approximately one-eleventh of the dental officer's time has been devoted to the treatment of maternity and child welfare cases. Evening sessions continue to provide for a need which is felt by many mothers of young families and considerably more conservative treatment has been carried out this year during these sessions.

Much valuable work of an educational character is being done by the staff of the department in the various clinics and in the course of the routine work of the Health Visitors. The value of this work cannot be shown in statistical tables and the results are not always apparent, but these efforts must bear fruit and are very much appreciated.

TABLE X

(A) NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	344	339	419*	225
Children under five	262	243	242*	223

* Includes cases under treatment and carried forward from 1959.

(B) FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
xpectant and Nursing Mothers	201	220	—	1	1,412	106	151	48	26
ildren under five	—	12	—	—	598	162	—	—	—

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

During the year notification was received from 77 midwives of their intention o practice in the area of the Local Health Authority, 47 of whom were employed y the Local Health Authority. 22 were employed by Hospital Management Committees under the National Health Service Act, 2 were in private practice nd 6 were employed in nursing homes.

47 domiciliary midwives employed by the Local Health Authority and 1 rivately practising midwife were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia n accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board. These nidwives were reponsible for the administration of gas and air in 80 cases and rilene in 2,079 cases. Pethidine was given in 1,239 instances.

Refresher Courses. In Hull 299 midwives attended the three Refresher Courses organised by the Department during the year. The popularity of Hull s a venue of these courses continues, and whilst the basic pattern of the syllabus nust be followed to comply with the regulations of the Central Midwives Board, xtra curricular activities are encouraged, and visits to hospitals and factories re undertaken. Discussion groups afford candidates an opportunity to discuss ny difficulties they may have, and the lecture-demonstrations help to bring o the notice of those who may not otherwise see them the apparatus and facili- ies currently available.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

A slight increase in the number of staff holding the Health Visitor's certificate was again shown this year. Six student Health Visitors were successful in the examination and only four qualified Health Visitors left the service. Two left for domestic reasons, one to join S.S.A.F.A. and the fourth to take an Educational Course at London University.

The Health Visitor Tutor retired in September after giving 31 years service to the Corporation, the last 9 years as tutor to the Health Visitor Training Course. This post was immediately filled by the Health Visitor who was seconded for training last year and was successful in obtaining the Tutor's Certificate at the end of the course.

Ten students entered for training in September, two of these having been seconded by other authorities.

Lectures were given as in previous years to various women's organisations, and to Civil Defence volunteers. The latter were examined by members of the local St. John Ambulance Brigade and all were successful in gaining their certificate for Home Nursing.

Co-operation with the Maternity Hospital and the general hospitals was maintained throughout the year.

Six old people who were flea infested and living in very dirty conditions were persuaded to attend the Disinfecting Station for cleansing and to allow their homes to be treated and cleansed. Of these six, one has since died but the others are keeping themselves reasonably clean.

From the 1st January all infectious deseases visiting was undertaken by two Health Visitors who were employed full-time on this work. A Douglas Vespa machine was provided to cover the outlying areas.

The new Bilton Grange Clinic opened in February and with continuity of medical and nursing staff the attendances at the various sessions have been maintained.

Staff from the Yorkshire Electricity Board have attended clinics to demonstrate to mothers ways of providing economical meals and of taking care of electrical equipment. The demonstrations were well attended and of value to the mothers.

In April, an oral poliomyelitis vaccine trial was commenced, 44 children taking part. This necessitated a Health Visitor accompanying a Medical Officer to the homes to administer the vaccine and collect blood samples from the children. Bi-weekly faecal specimens were also collected from the children for the first six weeks.

Since the commencement of the Chiropody service in April, 273 aged applicants for the service have been visited, and during the full year 650 hospital follow up visits were done.

The home visits by the Health Visitors were slightly curtailed due to additional clinic sessions. The whole-day poliomyelitis immunisation sessions held at Waltham Street, and the late afternoon and early evening sessions held in our own clinics, were covered by relays of staff.

An additional mothercraft and relaxation session was started at Bilton Grange clinic and an evening Birth Control session at West Hull clinic.

Lectures and observation visits to the homes and clinics was again arranged for Student Nurses from the Hull Royal Infirmary and Western General Hospital.

The number of clinic sessions attended by Health Visitors during the year was 3,447 whilst the Tuberculosis Visitors attended 809 sessions.

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS

Expectant Mothers	2,497
Children under 1 year	35,282
Children 1-5 years	80,042
Aged and Chronic Sick	1,642
Infectious Diseases	9,605
Miscellaneous, after-care, hospital, housing	4,436

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The overall position of the staff varied only slightly throughout the year, and at the end of December the number employed was one less than the previous year, fourteen nurses having left and thirteen having entered the service. The sickness rate among the staff was high throughout the year.

One of the senior trained district nurses was promoted to the post of Deputy Superintendent which had been vacant for a considerable time.

The number of new cases nursed was 4,051. The total number of cases nursed, inclusive of those under care at the end of 1959, was 5,224. The total number of visits paid to these patients was 193,928.

At the end of the year there was 1,213 patients remaining on the books of the district nurses.

The statistics show that whilst the number of patients fell by over five hundred compared with the previous year, there was an increase of almost four thousand in the number of visits paid.

	Cases		*Visits*	
	1959	**1960**	**1959**	**1960**
Medical	1,964	2,370	55,898	80,423
Surgical	1,894	1,093	41,319	31,877
Injections	1,936	1,761	92,854	81,628
Totals	5,794	5,224	190,071	193,928

Included in the figures for injections are 216 diabetic cases who were visited on 37,596 occasions, which compare with 118 cases visited 41,849 times in 1959. The large increase in the number of cases nursed in conjunction with a fall in the number of visits paid indicates that many more diabetics are now giving their own injections after a short period of supervision from the district nurse.

Whilst there was a small increase in the number of cases visited for the giving of late night morphia injections, the total visits paid was less than in 1959, viz.

	1959	**1960**
Cases	88	92
Visits	1,913	1,547

Of the cases visited in 1960, 55 died and 14 were admitted to hospital; visits were discontinued in 19 instances, whilst 4 patients remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Streptomycin injections were given to 188 tuberculosis patients to whom 11,512 visits were paid.

Under the special sick children's service, 2,408 visits were paid to 245 children. These figures are considerably less than in 1959 when 3,736 visits were made to 358 children. For the greater part of the year we were fortunate to have the services of a trained children's nurse, and her observations were of particular help in the diagnosing of a case of tuberculous meningitis. Although this child was admitted to hospital immediately, death occurred two days later.

Patients in the over 65 years age group account for the large increase in the number of medical cases on the register during the year. The number of cases rose from 1,671 in 1959 to 2,299 in 1960 whilst the number of visits increased from 82,023 in 1959 to 108,173 in 1960. If approximately half an hour is allowed for each visit, a total of something like 13,000 hours more was spent caring for this group of patients compared with 1959.

The figures for long-term cases, *i.e.* those patients to whom more than 24 visits were paid, further stress the increase in geriatric nursing. The number of cases was 802 in 1960, compared with 652 in 1959, whilst visits rose from 40,461 in 1959 to 55,416 in 1960.

Training Courses. In September, the Authority commenced its first training course for the Ministry of Health District Nursing Certificate. One male and seven female nurses who have been employed in the service for some years were seconded for training. The course terminated on 31st December and all the nurses were enrolled for the examination to be held in January, 1961.

Post Graduate Courses. Four nurses, including one male nurse, attended a refresher course held at Cambridge. All benefitted by the course and returned to duty with many new ideas and full of enthusiasm to put them into practice where possible.

Sitters-up Service. The staff of this service tends to fluctuate considerably. Due to the nature of the work very few women stay permanently and consequently apart from a nucleus of about 20, the staff in very transient. The sickness rate among the staff is high, due partly to home commitments as many of the women have families to care for, and partly to the fact that most staff are in the older age group.

	1959	1960
Staff—Whole time	47	52
—Part-time	43	47
Number of Cases	537	584
Number of Visits	19,268	21,377

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis and for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough have been available throughout 1960 at Health Department clinics and from those general practitioners who have agreed to provide such a service.

During the year the clinics at the Methodist Church Hall, Nestor Grove, the Ashwell Avenue Infants' School, and St. Philip's Church Hall, Amethyst Road, were replaced by those at St. Hilda's Church, Annandale Road and the new Bilton Grange Clinic, Greenwich Avenue. The Thursday session at Sykes Street Clinic was discontinued and the fortnightly session at West Hull Clinic was replaced by a weekly session held each Monday afternoon at 2 p.m.

At the end of the year vaccination and immunisation was available free of charge at the Child Welfare Clinics with the exception of West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street and East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street. The arrangements at the West Hull Clinic were as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, whilst at the East Hull Clinic a special session was held at 2 p.m. on the first Tuesday in each month.

At the beginning of the year, the Council was authorised to include immunisation against tetanus in its approved arrangements under Section 26 and this was made available at the Child Welfare Clinics as from the 1st April.

At the same time a triple vaccine giving protection against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough in a single course of three injections was introduced and a combined vaccine giving protection against diphtheria and tetanus for those who had already been immunised against whooping cough was provided.

The importance of taking advantage of these facilities whilst children are still in early infancy is emphasised by the Health Visitors particularly on their first visit to a mother after the birth of a child. In subsequent years birthday cards are sent reminding the mothers of the facilities available.

The changes in procedure indicated are reflected in the following tables :—

Numbers of injections given by Local Health Authority

Antigen used	1960	1959
Diphtheria prophylactic	9,482	12,789
Diphtheria—Tetanus	1,549	—
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	4,972	—
Tetanus Toxoid	9,065*	—
Pertussis prophylactic	1,690	6,153
	26,758	18,942

* Mainly at Senior Schools

Number of courses completed by Local Health Authority

Primary Courses	1960	1959
Diphtheria prophylactic	1,558	2,196
Diphtheria-Tetanus	402	—
Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis	1,266	—
Tetanus Toxoid	12	—
Pertussis prophylactic	734	1,928
	3,972	4,124
Re-inforcing injections		
Diphtheria prophylactic	6,078	7,340
Others	7	—

Timing of Vaccination Procedures. In view of the introduction of Triple Vaccine as the standard immunising agent, a schedule was adopted for the department which followed in general the second schedule adopted by the Symposium on " Immunising Procedures in Childhood " held in the Wellcome Buildings in London in May, 1959.

The procedure suggested is as follows :—

Age	
3—4 months	3 doses Triple Vaccine—4 week intervals
7—9 months	Smallpox Vaccination
10—12 months	3 doses Poliomyelitis Vaccine—4 weeks and 7 months intervals
18 months	Triple booster
5—6 years	Diphtheria/Tetanus booster
10—11 years	Diphtheria/Tetanus booster

Diphtheria Immunisation. The work of diphtheria immunisation has continued during 1960 but has been affected by the introduction of Triple Vaccine.

The number of children completing a course of immunisation rose to 4,993 in 1960 compared with 3,334 in 1959. An encouraging feature of this increase was that, at the clinics, the number immunised during the first year of infancy was greater than the total of 0-4 year olds in 1959, *i.e.* 1,453 as compared to ,415.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Children completing Primary Course of 2 or 3 injections during 1960

Age	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-15 years	Total
L.H.A.	1,453	523	162	113	37	938	3,226
Private Doctors	1,038	494	111	55	23	46	1,767
Total	2,491	1,017	273	168	60	984	4,993

General practitioners performed 11 Schick Tests during the year and the 5 persons whose results were positive were immunised against diphtheria.

Re-inforcing injections against Diphtheria

Age	0-5 years	5-15 years	Total
L.H.A.	11	6,074	6,085
Private Doctors	62	252	314
Total	73	6,326	6,399

The number of re-inforcing injections fell from 7,524 in 1959 to 6,399 in 1960. Two factors contributed to this decrease. In the first place some children at Junior Schools who should have had this booster in 1958 were deferred until 1959 owing to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign and, secondly, the programme was curtailed during the last quarter of 1960 when a heavy programme of tetanus immunisation was undertaken at the Senior Schools. This latter programme is to be extended to the Junior Schools towards the end of 1961 ; it is hoped that by the use of a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus vaccine the number of children receiving a diphtheria booster will be increased.

Out of a total number of children under 15 years of age estimated at 79,709, 72.6 per cent (57,892) had been immunised against diphtheria at the end of the year.

Immunised Child Population at 31-12-60

Age Group	*Total Immunised*	*Percentage Immunised*
Under 1 year	1,162	
1-2 years	2,717	
2-3 years	2,163	
3-4 years	2,355	
4-5 years	3,167	
	—— 11,564	43%
5-10 years	20,165	
10 to 15 years	26,163	
	—— 46,328	87.7%

Immunisation against Whooping Cough. The following table shows the number of children immunised against whooping cough during 1960.

Age	0–1 year	1–2 years	2–3 years	3–4 years	4–5 years	5–15 years	Total
L.H.A.	1,527	250	108	78	25	12	2,000
Private Doctors	1,069	446	122	53	23	33	1,746
Total	2,596	696	230	131	48	45	3,746

Re-inforcing injections by private doctors—186.

Immunisation against Tetanus. From the 1st April, a combined diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis antigen has been used at the Health Department Clinics as the normal course of immunisation and has been made available for those General Practitioners participating in the scheme.

The advantage of this vaccine is that whilst the range of protection is broadened, there is also less discomfort or inconvenience to the child and its mother.

With the co-operation of the Education Department it was possible to offer immunisation against Tetanus to all school children in the Senior Schools during the year. 24,000 consent forms were distributed and approximately 14,000 consents received. The programme had to be planned with care as some of the children in this age group were receiving their B.C.G. vaccinations at this time. It was possible however, to visit 16 schools during the Autumn term and 4,764 children commenced a course of tetanus toxoid. Of these 4,131 also received their second injection.

Immuniation against Tetanus.

Persons completing Primary Course of 3 Injections during 1960.

Age	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15	Total
L.H.A.	1,089	325	130	92	28	16	—	1,680
Private Doctors	852	323	84	32	17	58	23	1,389
Total	1,941	648	214	124	45	74	23	3,069

Incomplete at 31-12-60—5,309

Poliomyelitis Vaccination. At the beginning of the year, the main work outstanding was the giving of third injections to the many young people who had volunteered for vaccination in April, 1959. The Presbyterian Church Hall in Baker Street was hired for a fortnight during January and in spite of the snowy weather, 6,763 third injections were given.

One week later the Ministry announced the extension of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme to include all under 40 years of age at the time of registration. Open sessions were again held at the Presbyterian Church Hall, Baker Street, the East and West Hull Clinics were open from 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. on certain Fridays and until 5-30 p.m. on Saturday, and lunch time sessions were held in the mobile unit stationed in Carr Lane and Witham. 75 of the larger firms who had responded so well with the 15 to 26 age group were again approached and agreed to distribute registration cards. A total of 1,700 new registrations was thus obtained and, in the case of 14 firms, vaccination sessions were held on the premises.

By the end of May, 4,143 persons between 27 and 40 had commenced a course of vaccination, of whom 2,838 had received two injections. It was decided to hold an intensive campaign in June and sessions were held in the Methodist Church Hall, Waltham Street, from 8-30 a.m. to 6 p.m. each day for a fortnight whilst the main peripheral clinics were each opened from 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on one day. These sessions were advertised by a series of notices in the evening paper and by posters in all public transport. Handbills were distributed throughout the city and the Chief Librarian kindly accepted bookmarks for issue at the libraries. The mobile unit was fitted with an amplifier and toured the city each day encouraging the public to attend for vaccination.

As a result of these efforts, 3,675 new registrations were obtained during the fortnight, including 2,804 in the new age group.

The position at the 31st December, 1960, was as follows :—

350 persons had received their first injections only.
17,933 ,, ,, ,, two injections.
76,742 ,, ,, ,, three injections.

The percentage of those eligible who had received two injections is as follows :—

0-4 years	....	43%
5-15 years	....	81%
15-27 years	....	50%
27-39 years	....	12%

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Persons completing Primary Course of 2 Injections during 1960

Date of Birth	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1943 —55	1933 —42	Pre 1933 but under 40	Others	Total
L.H.A.	75	778	440	145	128	635	1,488	6,511	260	10,460
G.P.'s	101	718	348	149	109	492	656	1,772	120	4,465
Total	176	1,496	788	294	237	1,127	2,144	8,283	380	14,925
Grand Total Vaccinated	176	1,641	3,060	3,411	3,680	53,114	19,121	8,283	2,189	94,675

Vaccination against Smallpox. The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox during 1960 was approximately the same as for the preceding year. Although a higher figure is to be desired it is good to note that the proportion of children receiving this very necessary protection has not fallen over the years.

During 1960, 1,765 infants were successfully vaccinated before reaching one year of age—882 were vaccinated by private practitioners and 883 at Health Department clinics. This compares with 1,793 (978 by private practitioners and 815 at clinics) vaccinated in the previous year.

36 infants who failed to show any reaction after a first vaccination were not brought by their parents for a second attempt, and 66 infants did not show any reaction after a second attempt.

Successful Smallpox Vaccinations during 1960

Age at date of Vaccination	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	Total
By L.H.A.	883	72	34	1	36	1,026
By G.P.'s	882	72	26	35	96	1,111
Total	1,765	144	60	36	132	2,137
Re-Vaccinations	1	3	7	14	225	250

Successful vaccinations during the last five years

Year of vaccination	Age when vaccinated					Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-15 years	15 or over	
1956	1,838	38	40	48	126	2,090
1957	1,699	35	44	37	128	1,943
1958	1,690	71	42	39	115	1,957
1959	1,793	134	45	56	131	2,159
1960	1,765	144	60	36	132	2,137

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICES

There were no outstanding events in this Service during 1960, except that the continual upward trend in the demand for the Service resulted in a further increase in the number of patients carried and the number of miles run. In 1959, the increase was only in the region of 1% and it was then hoped that the demand was reaching a peak. Unfortunately, however, the increase in the demand during 1960 was sufficient to bring the average trend back to normal. Reference to the three graphs facing page 116 shows that if the Service is considered as a whole, there has been a progressive average increase each year of approximately 9,500 patients moved and 30,000 miles run. It seems clear that there has been no slackening in the demand and further expansion of the Service will be necessary in the future to meet the steadily increasing requirements for it.

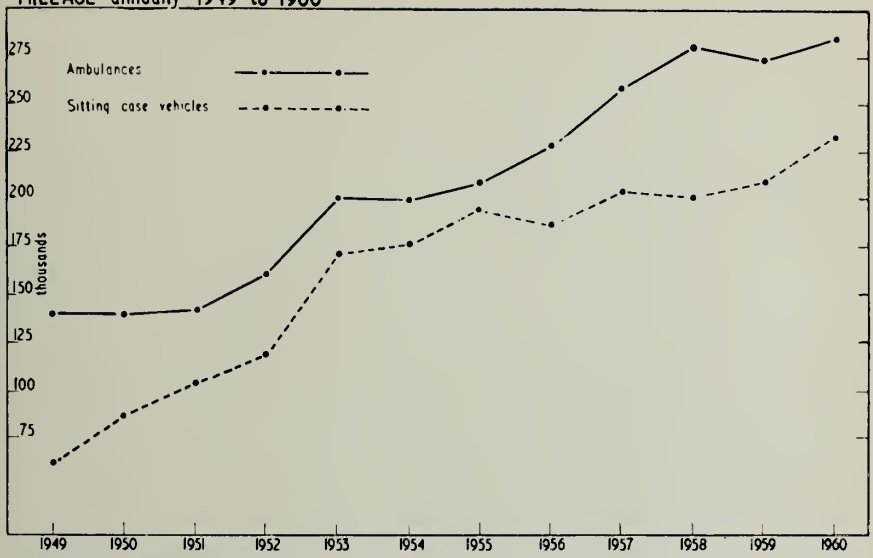
The following table gives details of the work done by the Ambulance Service during the year, the figures for 1959 being given for comparison.

	No. of Patients		Mileage	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Ambulance Cases	56,947	62,811	274,726	284,856
Sitting Cases	64,398	69,142	210,661	236,368
Totals	121,345	131,953	485,387	521,224

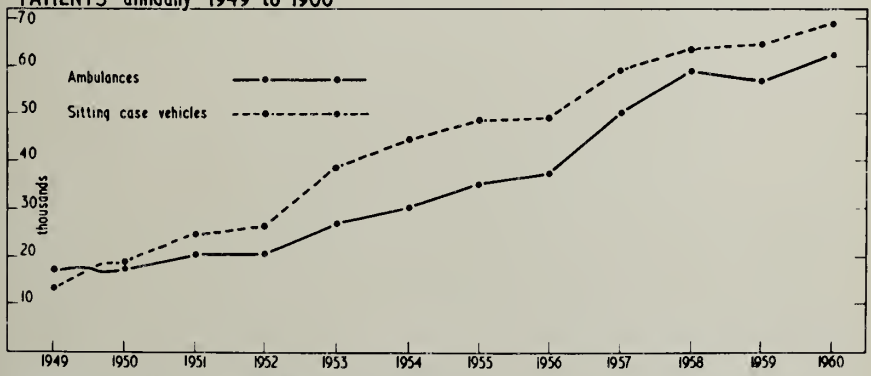
It will be seen that the number of patients carried increased by 10,000, approximately 8.7%, while the mileage run increased by 36,000, or 7.4%. The average mileage per patient fell slightly from 4.00 to 3.95. This figure is extremely satisfactory and it seems unlikely that it will be possible to reduce this further.

The next table shows the number of patients conveyed to individual hospitals during the year and comparison with the figures for 1959 shows that the main increase in demand has been from the Hull Royal Infirmary, Kingston General Hospital and the De la Pole Hospital. There has been a slight increase in the number of patients carried to hospitals outside of the City. This constitutes a real operational difficulty for the Service as the crews and vehicles thereby cease to be available for routine work in the City for long periods, in some cases for as much as a full day at a time. The transport of patients for chiropody treatment at the West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street, commenced in April, 1960.

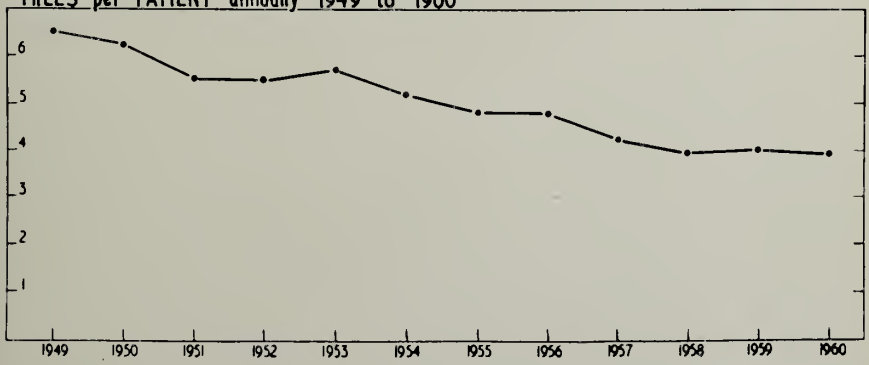
MILEAGE annually 1949 to 1960



PATIENTS annually 1949 to 1960



MILES per PATIENT annually 1949 to 1960



NO. OF PATIENTS CONVEYED TO INDIVIDUAL HOSPITALS IN 1960.

	Admissions		Out-Patients		Discharges		Transfers		Totals	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Hull Royal Infirmary	459	489	28,596	32,275	661	964	1,210	1,554	30,926	35,282
do. Sutton ...	1,238	1,115	100	112	1,736	1,392	308	227	3,382	2,846
Kingston General Hospital	2,367	2,445	31,411	34,899	975	1,069	209	322	34,962	38,735
Western General Hospital	1,918	1,822	4,363	4,478	556	695	329	225	7,166	7,220
Hull Maternity Hospital	1,917	2,063	—	—	831	1,182	252	368	3,000	3,613
Victoria Children's Hospital	520	491	3,671	3,919	252	422	362	341	4,805	5,173
Castle Hill Hospital	1,426	1,420	920	1,036	196	245	66	70	2,608	2,771
De la Pole Hospital	604	588	12,454	15,921	43	32	6	4	13,107	16,545
Nursery Children	—	—	4,923	4,545	—	—	—	—	4,923	4,545
St. Mungo House	—	—	12,330	10,743	—	—	—	—	12,330	10,743
Out of Town Hospitals	530	486	1,296	1,555	413	388	53	71	2,293	2,500
Miscellaneous	106	74	1,435	928	38	28	177	280	1,756	1,310
Special Schools	—	—	88	372	—	—	—	—	88	372
Chiropody Service	—	—	—	298	—	—	—	—	—	298
Totals	11,085	10,993	101,587	111,081	5,701	6,417	2,972	3,462	121,345	131,953

Emergency Calls. During the year 4,596 calls were dealt with as compared with 4,492 in 1959. The table below shows the nature and the emergency for which the calls were made and the sites from which the patients were picked up. There were no major accidents during the year.

Emergency Calls Received in 1960.

Nature of Emergency	Location of Emergency				
	Home	Docks	Industry	Streets	Miscel-laneous.
Injuries	795	253	191	638	1,068
Burns & Scalds	88	1	5	4	4
Collapse	245	37	72	469	38
Acute Illness	230	22	12	73	7
Poisoning, &c.	150	1	6	8	1
Miscellaneous ...	42	15	9	26	86
Totals	1,550	329	295	1,218	1,204

It will be seen that as before, despite the great area covered by the docks and the heavy nature of much of the work done there, the number of emergency calls originating from this part of the City is relatively small.

Rail Journeys. The full dieselisation of the British Railways is not yet completed in this area and 19 patients covering 4,247 miles approximately have been transported with the co-operation of the British Railways during the year. When full dieselisation is completed, it is envisaged that it will almost cease to be possible to transport patients by rail. From that time on, all long distance removals will have to be made by ambulance. This will necessarily result, in some cases, in vehicles being out of the City for as much as two days at a time.

Midwifery, Mental Health and other Special Services. The table below shows the mileage run by each of the various special sections of the Department during the years 1959 and 1960.

Section	*Miles 1959*	*Miles 1960*
Mental Health Section	2,676	2,882
Midwifery Section	45,900	38,467
Home Nursing Section	56,405	52,811
Mortuary Service	2,801	2,269
Mobile Immunisation Clinic	1,116	1,492
Delivery Van Service	23,315	24,674
Miscellaneous Journeys	29,445	32,996
Totals	161,658	155,591

It will be seen that the work done by the Delivery Van Service has increased. This is due to the extra demand from the Nursing Requisite Section, extra laundry deliveries and occupation centre work.

Maintenance Section. All vehicles are still maintained on the preventive maintenance scheme, which has been found to be the most effective method of keeping the vehicles in good mechanical order.

Vehicles. The first diesel powered ambulance came into service in January, 1960, and in November a further two diesel powered ambulances were brought into service under the replacement programme. Great attention has been paid to these vehicles in an endeavour to assess their value to the Service. The maintenance has been relatively easy as was, of course, to be expected from new vehicles, and the running costs lighter than those of comparable petrol driven vehicles. Certain minor complaints have been made about the vehicles but it is as yet too early to assess their true worth. In addition, during the year, one ambulance was replaced by a 12 seater petrol-powered sitting case vehicle. At the end of the year, the composition of the ambulance and transport fleet was as follows :—

21 Ambulances
2 Ambulances retained for Civil Defence training only
12 Sitting Case Vehicles
4 Midwifery Cars
1 Mobile Immunisation Clinic
5 Vans
1 Food Inspection Branch Truck
1 Mortuary Service Vehicle
4 Other Cars
15 Vespa Motor Scooters

Civil Defence Training. The training of Civil Defence volunteers in the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps is making good progress. All the volunteers attend regularly for indoor training and outdoor exercises.

Staff. The establishment of the Ambulance Service at the 31st December, 1960, was as follows :—

1 Chief Ambulance Officer
1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
1 Station Superintendent
4 Chargehands
2 Telephonists
3 Clerical Staff
31 Male Drivers (Days)
36 Male Drivers (Shifts)
12 Female Drivers (Shifts)
8 Maintenance Staff
—
99 Total
—

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis. See page 158.

A summary of the applications received for services provided under this Section is given in Table XI page 121.

Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence. The number of applications was less than the previous year, no doubt due to the inclement weather. All but two of the cases granted a recuperative holiday were accommodated at the Thornton Guest House, Bridlington.

Nursing Requisites. Articles are available on loan from the Department or patients who are being nursed or confined at home.

This service continues to expand, an increasing number of cases and articles loaned occurring each year. As in previous years, patients' homes were visited by Health Visitors and others to check the necessity for continuation of loans and to advise on replacements, etc. : the District Welfare Officers again assisted in this aspect of the service.

The applications sent in during the year were in respect of the following illnesses and showed an increase of 195 over the 1959 total :—

Confinement	293
Cancer	124
Senility	229
Cerebral hæmorrhage	248
Disease of the Heart	144
Tuberculosis	16
Fractures, Accidents, etc.	184
Diabetes	21
Pneumonia, Pleurisy	27
Asthma and Bronchitis	89
Rheumatism, etc.	167
Mental Deficiency	5
Others	490
Total	2,037

The number of articles dealt with was as follows :—

	On loan at 31/12/59	*Issued during* 1960	*On loan at* 31/12/60
Bedsteads and Cots	187	337	201
Lifting Poles for Bedsteads	9	23	15
Mattresses, Dunlopillo	120	166	118
Mattresses, Hair	137	276	159
Bedding, various items	2,411	3,633	2,668
Sheets, waterproof	415	906	500
Air Rings	147	276	150
Backrests	271	467	307
Bedpans, Urinals, etc.	502	1,054	546
Commodes	382	585	537
Dishes, jugs, etc.	32	37	26
Scales (Diabetic)	10	8	13
Wheelchairs	338	374	383
Sponge Rubber Cushions	29	42	39
Miscellaneous	600	827	827
Totals	5,590	9,011	6,489



Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Service



Domiciliary Occupational Therapy Service

TABLE XI

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946—SECTION 28

APPLICATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES

Service	No. of Applications Received	Tuberculosis Cases				Other Cases				Total 1960		Total 1959	
		Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.60	Granted		*Not Granted	Pending 31.12.60	Granted	*Not Granted	Granted	*Not Granted
		Free	On Full or Part Payment			Free	On Full or Part Payment						
Loan of Nursing Requisites .... (With effect from 1st April, 1957, nursing requisites have been loaned free of charge).	2,037	16	—	—	—	2,021	—	—	—	2,037	—	1,942	—
Provision of Extra Nourishment (Milk)	99	87	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	87	7	86	2
Provision of Clothing	114	93	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	93	10	73	7
Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence	88	—	3	—	—	—	43	35	7	46	35	62	56

* "Not Granted" includes all applications which were cancelled, not approved or withdrawn after approval

Chiropody. In 1959 the Minister of Health announced in Parliament that he was prepared to accept proposals under Section 28 for the provision of chiropody services by Local Health Authorities and that whilst it was not suggested that the new proposals should contain any formal limitation to the scope of the service, he would prefer that priority be given in the early stages to the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

Upon receipt of Ministry of Health Circular No. 11/59, a draft scheme was submitted to the Health Committee providing for a service for the priority groups mentioned by the Minister. It was planned that sessions would be held in the Department's clinics, and that chiropodists would be employed on a sessional basis. It was decided that whilst the scheme was limited to the priority groups mentioned, the service would be provided free of charge.

The Minister had already laid down certain minimum qualifications which chiropodists were required to possess before they could be employed by Local Health Authorities. On receipt of replies from local chiropodists to a circular letter asking if they were interested in taking part in the proposed service, it was found that few met the qualification requirements laid down by the Minister and, of these, only one was willing to offer his services.

Accordingly, it was decided that, initially, sessions be held at only one of the Department's clinics—the West Hull Clinic, 69 Coltman Street—on five mornings each week, and appropriate proposals under Section 28 were duly submitted to the Minister. These proposals were subsequently approved by the Minister and the chiropody service as outlined above commenced on 1st March, 1960. Details of the work of the service are as follows :—

Category	Applications	Treatments	
		Initial	Continuing
Elderly	549	442	680
Physically Handicapped	27	26	45
Expectant Mothers	16	12	—
Totals	592	480	725

93 people who were given appointments during the year did not attend for treatment, for a variety of reasons, and at the end of the year 19 people were awaiting their initial treatment.

Vaccination against Yellow Fever. In 1959 the Ministry of Health issued Circular 19/59 describing the then existing service for the vaccination against yellow fever of persons proceeding abroad, whereby vaccination had been available at certain designated Centres, as part of the Hospital and Specialist Services under Part II of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The type of vaccine in use had required special storage facilities and a knowledge of laboratory techniques, but as a new type of vaccine had become available which could be stored in an ordinary domestic refrigerator, the Minister felt that it was appropriate for this service to be taken over by Local Health Authorities under Section 28 of the Act. Vaccine would be bought from the manufacturers by the authorities, and vaccinations would be performed under the authority of the Medical Officer of Health who would be responsible for the issue of the relevant International Certificate of Vaccination. Under Section 28 (2) of the Act the local authority would be empowered, with the Minister's approval, to recover charges from persons availing themselves of the service and the Minister suggested it would be reasonable to seek to recover the full cost of the service, *i.e.*, the cost of the vaccine and its administration, including an appropriate amount for overheads.

The Council decided to inform the Minister that they were prepared to provide a yellow fever vaccination service, and that it was proposed to hold two sessions per week, that the charge would be £1 1s. per vaccination, and that the amending proposals in the form suggested by the Minister be adopted and submitted to him, *i.e.*, " The Council proposes to provide yellow fever vaccinations in accordance with requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations."

In the early months of 1960 the Minister approved the proposals of the authority, the designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre to be the " Health Department After-Care Section, 76 Lowgate, Kingston upon Hull," sessions to be held on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11-00 a.m. by appointment only and the charge to be £1 1s. per vaccination.

The first vaccination session was held at 76 Lowgate on Friday, 1st July, 1960, and details of the vaccinations carried out from then until the end of the year are as follows :—

Appointments	Vaccination carried out		
	H.M. Forces personnel and families	Merchant Navy Personnel	Civilian
343	180	20	143

Occupational Therapy. The staff remains at one qualified Occupational Therapist and a full-time Assistant, there having been no changes during the year.

The figures given below show the number of cases on the register at the year end, together with the comparative figures for 1959 :—

Class	1960	1959
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	48
Neurological	33	31
General and Medical Orthopædic	40	38
Psychiatric	5	4
	123	121

During the year 44 cases were discharged and 46 new cases accepted. Those who were discharged can be summarised as shown below :—

Returned to work/home duties	12
Under the care of the D.R.O.	9
Deteriorated below the scope of the service	11
Deceased	5
Discharged as unsuitable for the service	7

Exhibitions of work were held at the Municipal Flower Show and the Hull and East Riding Annual Chrysanthemum Show in the City Hall. These displays attracted a great deal of attention and a variety of articles were sold to the public. In addition to these two exhibitions, a small stand was allocated at the Hull Churches Bazaar and Exhibition in May by the kind invitation of the Very Reverend the Lord Bishop of Hull. Here again, great interest was shown in this aspect of the Department's work.

As in former years requests have been made for the Occupational Therapist to give talks and demonstrations to various voluntary associations in the City, and during the year six talks on the subject of Occupational Therapy were given. A series of colour slides covering various aspects of the work is in preparation and should add considerably to the interest of these occasions.

Close liaison exists between the Section and the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance Homecraft Scheme. In the Ministry's East and West Riding Homecraft Competition this year, pensioners on the Occupational Therapy Service register obtained a first and second prize in addition to two certificates of merit. Further successes were obtained in the local Hull and East Riding Competition. Patients who are on the register gained first and second prizes and also four of the six special consolation prizes donated by the Lady Mayoress.

Health Education and Publicity. Speakers from all sections of the Department gave talks to interested bodies during the year, and such was their popularity that out-of-town engagements had to be declined on two occasions. Much publicity was given to the Water Safety campaign of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, and local stores co-operated in bringing to the notice of the public the dangers from falls, burns and scalds. One store placed a full window at the Department's disposal, and a good deal of interest was shown in the electrical stands displayed at other stores. An extensive survey was carried out to ascertain the demand for flame resistant materials.

Home Safety. The Guard that Fire campaign was continued, and talks were given by departmental staff to groups of mothers on the importance of taking every precaution to ensure that their children were not placed in danger.

The organisers of the second Home and Food Exhibition very kindly made two stands available to the department and these were allocated to the Mental Welfare Section and the Food Inspection Section respectively. Many hundreds of leaflets were distributed and the staff of both Sections were kept busy answering questions on the many aspects of the department's work.

The Home Safety Advisory Committee became affiliated to the North Eastern Area Home Safety Group of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and delegates were authorised to attend the meetings of that body. The Department also took part in the campaign against the risk of accidental poisoning, and many local pharmacists co-operated. Many hundreds of people die or suffer severe ill-effects every year from poisoning accidents in their homes. This tragic state of affairs results largely from ignorance or carelessness in handling potentially poisonous substances.

Venereal Diseases. Treatment for cases of venereal disease arising in the City and port area continued to be available at the Mill Street Clinic which is administered by the No. 4 Hull " A " Group Hospital Management Committee of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

The following table has been extracted from the Annual Return kindly furnished by Dr. C. P. Heywood, Consultant Venereologist :-

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDING THE MILL STREET CLINIC FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING 1960.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Grand Total
Syphilis—Primary	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Secondary	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Latent in 1st year of infection	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Cardio-Vascular	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Of Nervous System	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
All other late or latent stages	5	8	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
Congenital—under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital—over 1 yr.	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	6
Gonorrhoea	—	—	180	55	—	—	180	55	235
Chancroid	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Lymphogranuloma venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granuloma Inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-gonococcal urethritis (males only)	—	—	—	—	182	—	182	—	182
Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	514	123	514	123	637
Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions still remaining undiagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	15	180	55	700	123	899	193	1,092

SECTION 28—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Introduction

Following recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Law Relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, the Ministry of Health issued to local authorities Circular 9/59 giving suggestions on the services on which local authorities should concentrate their efforts. Whilst it was realised that the implementation of these services must inevitably take time to achieve, authorities were asked to proceed as rapidly as circumstances would allow. Medical Officers of Health have been asked to include in their Reports for 1960 information on the progress made in the development of their mental health services and the following details, therefore, are given in respect of Kingston upon Hull.

During the past years there has been a great expansion of the Local Health Authority's services designed to help the mentally disordered to achieve as far as possible an independent life in the community.

Holden Centre, Junior Department. This recently erected centre which was opened in November, 1957 provides 135 places for children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Of this total, 20 places are reserved for children living in the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. This junior training centre will provide an adequate number of places for those children in the age range who are found to be unsuitable for education at school in accordance with the Education Act, 1944. The children attend daily from 9-00 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and have a varied programme of instruction. Private hire coaches transport the trainees to the centre, the mid-day meal is prepared on the premises, and mid-morning milk is issued on similar lines to those in schools provided by the Local Education Authority. The trainees are subject to regular medical inspection.

Holden Centre, Adult Department. Whilst in former years priority was given to the development of training facilities for children, provision has now been made for the training of adults by the erection of a purpose built centre to accommodate 200 trainees, 120 males and 80 females. This building was opened in October, 1960 by Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. It is on a site adjacent to the junior training centre but entirely separate from it. A wide variety of crafts is undertaken to cater for the wide variety of individual needs. Separate programmes and activities are provided for males and females. Comprehensive schemes of work provide " occupation " for those whose attendance at the centre is largely a social activity, whilst at the other extreme, trainees are carrying out work under sheltered workshop conditions.

St. Mungo House This day centre was opened in January, 1957, to provide simple training and nursing care for those patients who are so retarded or suffer additional physical disability that they are unable to derive benefit from attendance at either of the two centres referred to previously. Originally 40 places were provided but owing to the demand for this type of accommodation an additional five places were provided in December, 1960. The patients attend on alternate days, being transported by ambulance. Regular medical inspections are carried out and a mid-day meal is provided. In cases of exceptional social need arrangements are made for patients to attend daily.

Residential Accommodation. The Authority are giving active consideration to the provision of a hostel for the mentally disordered accommodating approximately 27 male adults, together with adjoining new premises to replace the Day Centre (St. Mungo House) referred to above. This latter centre will provide for 50-60 places and will allow daily attendance.

Home Visiting. To provide community care services for the mentally disordered the Local Health Authority have appointed 1 Senior and 9 Mental Welfare Officers. All officers have been approved for the purposes of making application for the compulsory admission of patients to hospital for observation or treatment.

Pashby House. This day centre for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness was established in the summer of 1957. The scheme is a joint venture between the Regional Hospital Board and Local Health Authority. The medical and nursing staff of Pashby House are supplied by the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee and the clinical work is carried out under the guidance of a Consultant Psychiatrist. Social case work and after-care are the responsibility of the Local Health Authority's Mental Health staff and for this purpose a Mental Welfare Officer attends the centre daily. The Consultant Psychiatrist sees all patients and assesses their suitability for attendance. Almost all patients receive individual or group psychotherapy but other methods of treatment in the form of drugs or electro convulsion therapy are given where applicable. A wide variety of handicraft work and occupational therapy is undertaken. Under the general supervision of the staff a social club has been formed by the patients ; the club meets once a week for recreational activities.

A Review of the Mental Health Act 1959

The first step taken in the introduction of this new legislation occurred in October, 1959. Sections 1 and 149 were implemented to the extent necessary to permit informal admission of patients to designated mental hospitals. At the same time the review of certified patients already in hospital was instituted

and as a result of this re-appraisal many were de-certified but allowed to remain in hospital on an informal basis. Further sections of this Act were introduced in July, 1960 but the main provisions became operative from the 1st November.

Local Authority Services. For some years now local authorities have been able to provide services by virtue of the general powers which exist under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 6 of the Mental Health Act removes any possible uncertainty concerning the scope of powers under the 1946 Act and specifies the purposes for which these should be used.

As a result of a direction from the Minister, authorities have a duty to make whatever arrangements are necessary for the provision, equipment and maintenance of residential accommodation and of centres for the training or occupation of mentally disordered persons whether children or adults. Authorities are required to appoint Mental Welfare Officers, exercise where necessary their powers of guardianship, and provide supplementary services for the benefit of the mentally disordered where necessary.

Introduction of new terminology. The Mental Health Act, 1959 introduces a single term " mental disorder " to cover all forms of mental illness or disability. The new legal definitions of the various types of mental disorder are as follows :—

1. Under the Act " mental disorder " means mental illness, arrested or incomplete development of mind, psychopathic disorder and any other disorder or disability of mind.

2. " Severe subnormality " means a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind which includes subnormality of intelligence and is of such a nature or degree that the patient is incapable of living an independent life or of guarding himself against serious exploitation, or will be so incapable when of an age to do so.

3. " Subnormality " means a state of arrested or incomplete development of mind (not amounting to severe subnormality) which includes subnormality of intelligence and is of a nature or degree which requires or is susceptible to medical treatment or other special care or training of the patient.

4. " Psychopathic disorder " means a persistent disorder or disability of mind (whether or not including subnormality of intelligence) which results in abnormally aggresive or seriously irresponsible conduct on the part of the patient, and requires or is susceptible to medical treatment.

Main changes from the 1st November. The main provisions of the Act which have operated from 1st November include :—

1. New procedures for the compulsory detention of persons in hospital or their placing under guardianship, and in this connection the application by a Mental Welfare Officer for the compulsorily admission of a patient to hosptial must now be founded on medical recommendation. This means in effect that Mental Welfare Officers cannot remove a patient compulsorily to hospital on their own initiative. Normally the application must be supported by two practitioners, one of whom should be a practitioner having special experience in the diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder and approved for this purpose by the Local Health Authority, and the other a practitioner who has previous acquaintance with the patient, usually the patient's general medical practitioner. However, in the case of extreme urgency, applications for admission to hospital for observation may be founded on one medical recommendation only, given if practicable by a practitioner with previous acquaintance with the patient. It is clear, therefore, that in the future close co-operation between general medical practitioners and Mental Welfare Officers will be necessary when arrangements have to be made for the compulsosy admission of patients to hospital.

2. Patients who are compulsorily detained in places under guardianship have now the right to appeal to Mental Health Review Tribunals. These Tribunals have been set up in each of the hospital regions in England and Wales and consist of legal, medical and lay members with power to dicharge patients from hospitals or guardianship where applicable.

3. Extension of powers have been granted to Courts for dealing with mentally disordered offenders and with mentally disordered juveniles who are found to be in need of care and protection or beyond control.

4. The new Act includes arrangements for the registration of privately owned and residential homes catering for mentally disordered persons.

There has also been a revision of arrangements under which the Court of Protection deals with the protection and management of patients' property.

The Board of Control has now been dissolved and its functions taken over by the Mental Health Division of the Ministry of Health.

Mental Welfare Officers. One of the general principles for the future is that there should be a re-orientation of Mental Health Services away from institutional care towards care in the community. This will apply when the special facilities of the hospitals are not needed. Every effort must be made to

assist mentally disordered persons to lead as normal and useful a life as possible in modern society. To assist in the care of such individuals the Local Authority has appointed Mental Welfare Officers to carry out duties under the relevant sections of the Act. Nine of these officers have been appointed to undertake field duties in relation to the pre-care and after-care of the mentally disordered in the City. All these officers have the power to make arrangements for the compulsory admission of patients for the purposes of observation and treatment.

For administrative purposes the City has been divided into three districts, with three officers working in each area.

The Mental Welfare Officers are available on the request of general practitioners to assist in the pre-care and after-care of patients when additional support and advice would be beneficial to the patients' rehabilitation in the community.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

As in former years the service is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee consisting of eight elected representatives of the City Council. The Medical Officer of Health attends monthly meetings and acts in an advisory capacity.

Staff. At the end of the year the Mental Health Staff, working under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, consisted of :

Establishment	Appointment	Name	Qualifications
1	Senior Medical Officer (Care and After-Care)	Dr. A. H. Fairlamb	M.B., B.S., C. & D.P.H.
—	Sessional Assistant Medical Officer	Dr. M. M. Bell	B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.
1	Senior Mental Welfare Officer	Mr. E. Elliott*	Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
9	Mental Welfare Officers	Mr. F. Branton*	Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
		Mr. W. Forward*	
		Mr. A. C. Willby*	Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
		Mr. V. L. Wilson*	R.M.N.
		Mr. R. S. Quibell*	R.M.N., R.F.N.
		Mr. A. Sunderland*	Cert. of R.M.P.A., R.M.N.
		Miss M. J. Hurley*	S.R.N., R.N.M.D.
		Mr. A. Harper*	R.M.N.
		Mrs. J. S. Clutterbrook*	S.R.N., R.M.P.A., R.M.N.

* Appointed under the Mental Health Act, 1959 (as advised in paragraph (4) of the Minister's Circular 14/60).

Holden Centre, (Junior Department)

1	Supervisor	Mr. R. N. V. Shane	Diploma of National Assen. for Mental Health
1	Senior Assistant Supervisor	Mrs. M. M. Dainty	Diploma of National Assen. for Mental Health
8	Assistant Supervisors	Mrs. I. Beacher	
		Miss M. M. Clarkson	
		Miss E. M. Leavis	
		Miss J. Hodgson, N.S.C.N.	Attending Course of Diploma of National Association for Mental Health
		Miss B. Cockerline N.N.E.B.	
		Mrs. B. H. Robinson	
		Miss M. Feasey	
		Mrs. J. Smith (Temporary)	

Holden Centre, Adult Department (Male Section)

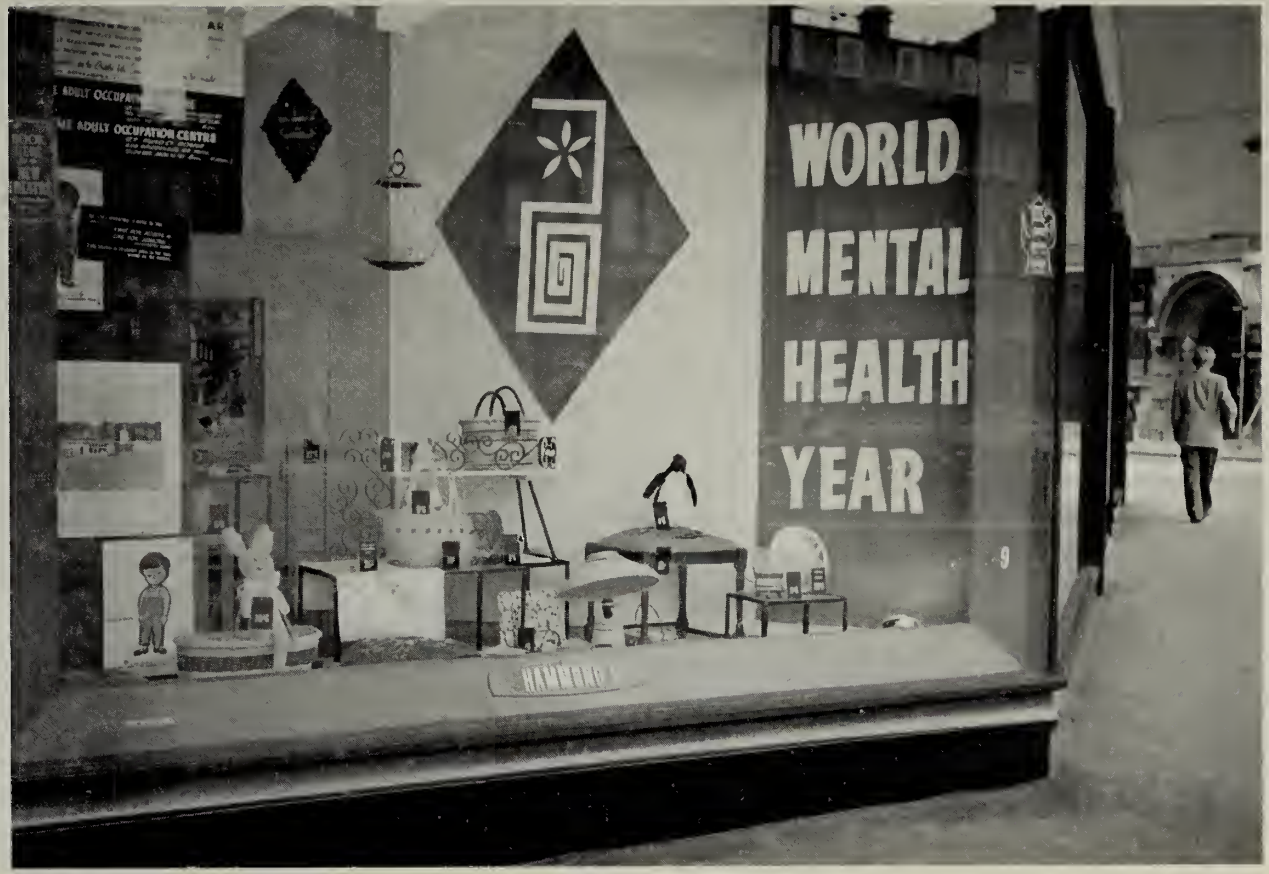
1	Supervisor	Mr. H. Parsons	Cabinet Maker
1	Senior Instructor	Mr. A. V. Shotbolt	Upholsterer
5	Instructors	Mr. B. A. Hides	Joiner
		Mr. A. J. Bolder	Cabinet Maker
		Mr. E. A. Whiting	Joiner
		Mr. E. Grantham	Watchmaker
		Mr. H. H. Halloway	Gardener (Class I Certificated)

Holden Centre, Adult Department (Female Section)

1	Supervisor	Mrs. E. Townhill	Seconded for training at National Association for Mental Health's Diploma Course for staffs of training centres for mentally subnormal adults.
1	Senior Instructress	Mrs. H. S. Thompson	
4	Instructresses	Mrs. F. V. Larder	Laundress
		Mrs. N. M. Green	
		Miss J. Havercroft	
		Miss E. M. Bridle	Tailoress

Day Centre, St. Mungo House

1	Matron	Miss M. Hobson	S.R.N.
4	Attendants	Mrs. A. N. Cawthorne	
		Mrs. M. Wiseman	
		Miss M. Wilson	S.E.A.N.
		Mrs. L. M. Forster	



Window Display By Kind Permission of Messrs. Hammonds Limited



Holden Centre, Adult Department



Holden Centre, Junior Department



Holden Centre, Adult Department—Production of Chain Link Fencing

Account of Work Undertaken in the Community

(*a*) *Preventive Care and After-Care.* During the year 184 cases were referred to the Mental Health Section for the purposes of after-care. The table below shows the sources from which these patients were referred :—

De la Pole Hospital	46
Pashby House	104
Clinics in the City and other sources	34
	184

There has been no increase in the number of cases referred for after-care and it is disappointing that general practitioners do not make greater use of the after-care services available for mentally disordered persons in the City.

The number of domiciliary visits undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers during the year totalled 4,715, an increase of 1,391 visits on the previous year's figures. The number of new referrals, 184, is practically the same as in the previous year.

Many parents and relatives do, of course, visit the After-Care Section offices on their own initiative and during the year 809 patients visited the offices asking for advice on many social problems.

As in former years Mental Welfare Officers have been encouraged to visit patients prior to their discharge from hospital and in the course of 1960, 59 patients were visited and interviewed whilst still in hospital. As a result of these interviews seven patients were permanently resettled in the community. Whilst this number is small, strenuous efforts were made by Mental Welfare Officers on behalf of this group of patients and as many of them were long stay patients it can be considered something of an achievement to resettle them in community life. The visiting of a patient in hospital by a Mental Welfare Officer prior to discharge is important for the continuity of after-care. It enables the Mental Welfare Officer to get to know the patient more intimately before his discharge, make a better assessment of the situation and prepare the relatives at home for the ultimate discharge of the patient.

Mental Welfare Officers attended clinics at Pashby House on 243 occasions and clinics and conferences held at De la Pole Hospital and elsewhere on 42 occasions.

Pashby House. There has been no change in the staffing of this establishment. As in former years the medical and nursing staff have been supplied by the Regional Hospital Board through the agency of the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee. So far as the Local Health Authority is concerned, a Mental Welfare Officer attends daily and is reponsible for carrying out social case work and after-care in relation to mentally disordered persons attending this Centre. He is able to discuss with the Consultant Psychiatrist and his colleagues matters concerning individual patients attending the Centre and in this respect 181 visits were made to the homes of patients.

The following statistical information about Pashby House has been supplied by the Group Secretary of the Hull (B) Group Hospital Management Committee :—

Total number of patients referred to Centre during the year	329
Total attendances during the year	10,966
Daily average attendances	43
Total discharges during the year	243
Number of out-patient attendances	1,256
Sources of Referral—	
From General Practitioners direct	113
From domiciliary visits	74
From out-patients clinics	80
From De la Pole Hospital	27
From Mental Welfare Officers	10
Self-referrals	4
From Industrial Rehabilitation Unit	4
From other hospitals	13
From Remand Home....	2
From Marriage Guidance Council	2
	329
Number accepted and attended Pashby House	227
Number accepted and recommended to attend, but failed to do so	10
Number referred straight to out-patient clinics, De la Pole Hospital, etc.	92
	329

Discharges—

To work and/or out-patient clinics	129
To De la Pole Hospital	40
Ceased attending, and eventually closed	51
To Industrial Rehabilitation Unit	6
Other Hospitals	10
Left City	4
Occupation Centre	1
Died	2
	243

There has been a decrease in referrals from most sources, but this is considered to be mainly due to reduced availability of psychiatrists arising from staff shortages at the De la Pole Hospital.

Activities at the Centre have been similar to those in 1959, with continued emphasis on social therapy. The Patient's Social Club continues to meet regularly and has organised several outings and social events during the year, with some staff assistance.

(*b*) *Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act* incorporating admissions under the Mental Health Act, 1959. The table below summarises the work undertaken under these Acts up to and including 31st October. On the 1st November the Mental Health Act, 1959 came into force. Figures for the previous full year are in parentheses.

1st January, 1960 to 31st October, 1960

	Males	Females	Total	
Lunacy Act, 1890				
Admissions under Section 20—				
To Western General Hospital	10	6	16	(88)
To De la Pole Hospital	85	137	222	(275)
Total	95	143	238	(363)
Admissions under Section 21—				
To De la Pole Hospital	1	1	2	(6)
Admissions under Magistrate's Court Order—				
To De la Pole Hospital	3	—	3	(4)

Admissions under Section 16 (Certified patients) direct from own homes—				
To De la Pole Hospital	1	—	1	(7)
Admissions from Prison (Certified cases)—				
To De la Pole Hospital	—	—	—	(2)
Admissions under Section 5 (Temporary patients)—				
To De la Pole Hospital	—	—	—	(1)
Admissions as Informal Patients—				
To Western General Hospital	8	1	9	(6)
To De la Pole Hospital	242	329	571	(123)
To Kingston General Hospital	2	—	2	(2)
To Broadgate Mental Hospital	1	2	3	(—)
Mental Treatment Act, 1930				
Admissions under Section 1 (Voluntary patients) —				
To De la Pole Hospital	2	1	3	(461)
Total direct admissions	355	477	832	(975)
Change of Status				
From Lunacy Orders to Voluntary Class—				
At De la Pole Hospital	—	—	—	(184)
At Western General Hospital	—	—	—	(13)
From Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 to Section 16—				
At De la Pole Hospital	23	29	52	(74)
At Western General Hospital	—	—	—	(8)
From Lunacy Orders to Informal Care—				
At Western General Hospital	2	1	3	(1)
At De la Pole Hospital	132	122	254	(27)
From Voluntary to Informal Care	1	27	28	(196)
Total	158	179	337	(503)

Removals				
From Western General Hospital to De la Pole Hospital—				
On becoming voluntary patients	2	—	2	(15)
On becoming certified patients	—	—	—	(8)
Under Magistrate's Court Order	3	—	3	(4)
From Western General Hospital to Broadgate Mental Hospital—				
As voluntary patients	—	—	—	(2)
Fom home address to Broadgate Hospital	—	1	1	(—)
From After-Care Section Offices to Broadgate Hospital	1	—	1	(—)
	6	1	7	(29)
Miscellaneous				
Informal and other cases in which advice and assistance were given	—	—	275	(345)
Visits by Justices of the Peace to—				
Western General Hospital			16	(79)
De la Pole Hospital			157	(173)
Homes			1	(2)
Other Places			—	(3)
Property Notices to the Welfare Services Department under the National Assistance Act 1948			832	(975)
Pre-care and after care visits to homes			2,791	(3,324)
Transfers from other mental hospital to De la Pole Hospital			1	(1)
Ineffective visits			109	(175)
Number of patients interviewed at Section Offices			987	(928)
Clinics and Case Conferences attended			285	(404)

Mental Health Act, 1959

November and December, 1960

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
PART I			
Section 5 —Informal Admissions			
De la Pole Hospital	41	75	116
Brandesburton Hall Hospital	3	4	7
Western General Hospital	—	1	1
Section 25—Admission for Observation			
De la Pole Hospital	1	2	3
Section 26—Admission for Treatment			
De la Pole Hospital	4	2	6

Section 29—Emergency Admissions			
De la Pole Hospital	13	18	31
Broadgate Hospital	—	1	1
PART V			
Section 65—Admissions by Authority of Superior Court			
De la Pole Hospital	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	63	103	166
	—	—	—
Change of Status			
Compulsory Orders to Informal			
De la Pole Hospital	5	10	15
Informal to Compulsory class			
De la Pole Hospital	3	2	5
	—	—	—
	8	12	20
	—	—	—
Removals			
Western General Hospital to Broadgate Hospital	1	1	2
Property Notices to Welfare Services Department under the National Assistance Act 1948			166

Detailed information of sex and age grouping of patients dealt with under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act 1890 is given below :—

(1st January, 1960 to 31st October, 1960)

Age Periods in Years	*No. Admt. to hospital*		*Status changed to*								*Disch'ged from provisions of Lunacy & M.T. Acts within 17 days*	
			Voluntary		*Certified*		*Temporary*		*Informal*			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15-29	19	20	—	—	3	4	—	—	11	12	5	4
30-44	26	37	—	—	5	10	—	—	17	18	4	9
45-59	22	36	1	—	6	9	—	—	10	24	5	3
60-74	20	38	—	—	2	5	—	—	14	29	4	4
75-90	8	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	9	4	1
91 +	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	95	143	1	—	16	29	—	—	56	93	22	21

Detailed information of sex and age grouping of patients dealt with under Sections 25 and 29 of the Mental Health Act 1959.

(1st November, 1960 to 31st December, 1960)

Age Periods in years	*Admitted to Hospital for Observation*		*Status changed to*				*Discharged from provisions of M.H. Act within 28 days*	
			Treatment		*Informal*			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15—29	4	5	—	—	1	1	1	1
30—44	2	5	—	1	1	1	1	—
45—59	4	6	—	—	—	3	1	—
60—74	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	1
75—90	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
91 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	14	21	—	1	3	9	3	2

The statistics show that there has been no decrease in the amount of mental illness requiring treatment in hospital. The total of 998 patients admitted during 1960 shows a slight increase on the previous year's figure of 975. Of the total number of admissions for the year 72% of patients were admitted on an informal basis, and, therefore, only in 28% of cases was it necessary to resort to compulsory detention in hospital.

As the Mental Health Act only came into full operation on 1st November it is too early to assess the impact of this legislation on the admission rate of persons to hospital, but in the two months November and December 166 patients were admitted and of this total 123 were informal admissions and 42 were admitted in accordance with Sections 25, 26 and 29 of the new legislation. In only one instance was a patient admitted by authority of a Court under Section 65 of the Act.

Although it is the intention of the new legislation to facilitate patients being admitted to and discharged from mental hospitals with as little formality as possible, it is thought that for many years there will continue to be a hard core of patients who will require compulsory procedures to enable them to have expert medical treatment in hospital. However, it is hoped that for the future every effort will be made to persuade the mentally disordered to seek early treatment and avoid compulsory admission if at all possible.

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts*, 1913-38. The legislation relating to " mental deficiency " was considerably modified when sections of the new Mental Health Act came into operation in July and as referred to earlier in this report, new terms are now in use.

With the repeal of the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38 statutory supervision no longer is applicable. All cases on the register under statutory supervision have been visited and at the end of the year under review a total of 529 remain. This is a reduction of 42 on the previous year's figure. This decrease is due to the fact that a number of patients have taken advantage of the Mental Health Act and have declined further visits from the Mental Welfare Officers. However, these patients have been advised that if ever they should need assistance or further advice this is readily available in the Department. For the future it is visualised that the majority of cases after school leaving age will be referred to the Department on a voluntary basis.

The statistics in the table below show how patients were dealt with during the year :—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
Cases reported as being " Subject to be dealt with, " Education Act 1944 (Sections 3 and 5)	37	19	56
Cases reported under the Mental Health Act, 1959, Education Act 1944 (1st November 1960)	2	2	4
Admitted Informally to Hospital	16	8	24
Admitted under Section 8, Mental Deficiency Acts 1913—1938	1	—	1
Remaining under Supervision	271	258	529
Remaining in Hospitals	259	172	431
Awaiting hospital care....	—	7	7

It is interesting to note that of the 431 remaining in hospital, only 47 are under compulsory detention. The remainder are content to fit in with hospital life and live there as informal patients. Contrary to expections, very few patients have taken advantage of their informal status and requested their discharge from hospital.

In connection with the supervision of the mentally subnormal living in the community 1,924 visits were made. This is 301 fewer visits than the previous year, largely owing to sickness amongst the staff.

Of the 25 patients admitted to hospital during the year only one had to be admitted on a compulsory basis under Section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Act 1913. This boy was given a trial as an informal patient but he refused to remain in hospital for training and treatment. Because of anti-social behaviour he appeared before the Juvenile Court and as a result a compulsory order was made.

Short-term Care. During the year the parents of 70 patients requested this form of hospital care. Requests for this type of care are made for a variety of reasons such as holidays, illness in the family, or severe domestic stress at home. Although the normal maximum period for care is 56 days some patients were retained for a longer period as conditions which had led to the request for short term care had not been resolved before the end of this period. Over the past few years short term care has become increasingly popular among parents and many early applications are received in order that arrangements can be completed for holidays later in the year. In 1957 the number admitted for short term care was 33 but by 1960 this figure had increased to 70. In this connection the Regional Hospital Board's Consultant Psychiatrist has been most helpful in accommodating patients, often at short notice. On 15 occasions requests were made to the Department to provide special home reports for patients who were resident in hospital and whose relatives had asked that they be returned to the community on a permanent basis or for periods of leave.

During the year Mental Welfare Officers attended the Courts on 13 occasions.

The Department has always been active in looking for employment for the subnormal patients under supervision and many employers are interviewed. As a result 15 patients were found suitable employment during the year. The position has been difficult as the employment situation in the City has fluctuated and when jobs are scarce, the subnormal patient is at a disadvantage in the competition for employment in open industry. Close liaison is kept with the local Disablement Resettlement Officers. Sometimes it is possible to obtain seasonal employment for a patient who is attending the Holden Centre ; when the work is finished the patient is re-admitted to the Centre.

Mental Welfare Officers assisted in securing clothing and monetary grants from the National Assistance Board and W.V.S. for 47 patients on the register.

Occupation and Training Centres for the Subnormal. There are now 380 places provided in specialised centres for the daily care and training of the subnormal of all ages and varying degrees of handicap. The increase in the number of places is due to the opening of the Adult Department of the Holden Centre, referred to on the following pages. For the training of children the Junior

Department of the Holden Centre provides places for a total of 135 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. Twenty of the places are reserved for children resident in the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. The transfer of trainees to the new Adult Department of the Holden Centre has enabled a further five places to be made available at St. Mungo House.

St. Mungo House, Day Centre. There are now 45 places at this centre; patients of all ages attend on alternate days. Many of those who attend have, in addition to severe mental retardation, some physical disorder of such a degree that they are unable to benefit from attendance at the Holden Centre. However, as a result of simple habit training three children in the younger age group have progressed sufficiently to be promoted to the Junior Department of the Holden Centre. Four children deteriorated and had to be admitted to hospital, one patient was withdrawn at the request of his parents and another had to be excluded because of behaviour disorder. Two outings to Barmston were organised by the staff during the summer; excellent weather conditions enabled all to enjoy a day at the seaside.

Holden Centre, Junior Department. At the end of the year the number of children on the register totalled 109 and of this total 19 were children who resided in the administrative area of the East Riding County Council. All children who attained the age of 16 years were assessed by a medical officer as to their suitability for admission to the Adult Department when it opened in October. During the year 19 children were admitted and 29 left. Of these, 16 were transferred to the Adult Department, six were admitted to hospital at their parents' request, five were excluded because of behaviour problems, one died and one left the City.

The average daily attendance was 96, the poorest attendance occurring in January when the daily average was 88. This was due to a prevalence of upper respiratory infections amongst the trainees.

As 1960 had been designated as World Mental Health Year by the World Health Organisation and authorities had been asked to publicise the activities of Local Health Authorities in community health, it was decided to open the Centre for inspection by parents and the general public. In July an open evening was organised to give parents and relatives an opportunity to visit the Centre and discuss any of their problems with the Supervisor. In conjunction with the opening of the Adult Department, the Centre was open on the 6th October from 6-30—8-30 p.m., and also on 8th October from 2-00—4-30 p.m. On all occasions the general public displayed great interest in the work and activities carried out at the Centre.

So far as the children are concerned, the great social event of the year for them is the carol concert and annual Christmas party which is held just before the Christmas vacation. The entry of Father Christmas and the distribution of gifts to the children always provides for a successful ending to the day's activities.

Holden Centre, Adult Department. The planning and building of the Adult Department of the Holden Centre is an important landmark in the development by the City Council of a comprehensive service for the benefit of the mentally disordered in the City. The official opening was carried out by Sir John Charles, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, on the 6th October. It is particularly pleasing that this new building has been erected and opened during World Mental Health Year.

This purpose built Centre is the outcome of an experiment which started in February 1955 when three classes a week for nine adults, whose ages ranged from 17—42 years, were held in the Health Department offices. This venture was an undoubted success which went from strength to strength. The second stage in the scheme was the provision of temporary accommodation for some 47 males and 24 females and the provision of instruction in a variety of handicrafts.

The new single storey building comprises of an administrative block and two wings in which are contained workshops, laundry and rooms for general activities. The Centre has been planned to accommodate 200 mentally subnormal adults of both sexes, 120 places for males and 80 for females. The primary object is the provision of training, occupation and sheltered workshop facilities for the adult subnormal who are able to benefit from training, but are unable by reason of their mental handicap to retain lasting employment in open industry. The trainees are employed on useful tasks, enter into social activities, and learn the principles of good citizenship. It is anticipated that as a result of training and socialisation some of those attending will eventually be absorbed into open industry or sheltered employment.

Activities undertaken in the male wing include ornamental metal work, chain link fencing, basketry, net braiding and rug making. In addition to indoor activities trainees will receive instruction in horticultural techniques and greenhouse work.

In the female wing instruction is given in a wide variety of handicrafts such as silk and wool embroidery, soft toy making, dress making and cane work. Instructional periods are set aside for simple cookery lessons and trainees are encouraged to take part in kitchen and dining room duties.

A small industrial laundry has been provided and it is anticipated that during 1961 the whole of the laundry work of the Health Department will be dealt with at this establishment.

Although training and suitable work take up much of the day's routine a large recreation hall equipped with a stage is available for organised recreational activities.

The capital cost of this project including furniture and equipment was £110,000.

Trainees are provided with a mid-day meal, cooked on the premises, for which a small charge is made. In December the City Council confirmed a proposal of the Health Committee to increase the scale of pocket money allowance made to trainees, so that, as from the 2nd January, 1961, the commencing allowance will be 2/-d. per day rising over a period of four and half years to a maximum of 6/-d. per day.

Female Adult Occupation Centre. This Centre was accommodated at St. Mungo House until its transfer to the Adult Department of the Holden Centre in October.

Much of the work in the first part of the year was directed to planning the expansion of activities which was to ensue when the new accommodation was occupied. In addition a great deal of work was concerned with the preparation of exhibits for numerous public exhibitions and open days held during the year as part of the World Mental Health Year programme.

During the period 1st January to 9th October 24 trainees were on the register and the average daily attendance was 22. All trainees were fully occupied on a variety of handicrafts to complete the steady accumulation of orders from the previous year. During the summer a day trip to the seaside was organised for the trainees.

The Department was fortunate in securing a place at the Home and Food Exhibition held in the City Hall on the 18th to the 28th May, and the display of work from the adult and junior occupation centres was a resounding success. On the occasion of the Open Day at the Holden Centre, Junior Department, there was a joint display of handicraft work by the junior and adult centres which attracted a great deal of attention and admiration.

As part of the World Mental Health Year programme two special displays of work were arranged, one a window display in Messrs. Hammonds store and the other an illuminated show case display in the Guildhall.

The Municipal Flower Show held at the City Hall on the 7th and 8th September afforded another excellent opportunity to publicise the work done by trainees at the centre. In November the 53rd Chrysanthemum Show was held in the City Hall. Again a variety of merchandise made at the centre was displayed and on this occasion twenty pounds worth of goods were sold.

In September four exhibits made by trainees were entered at the Eighth International Handicraft Exhibition held at Olympia, and it is pleasing to report that three certificates of merit were awarded for these exhibits.

In October, Mrs. E. Townhill, Supervisor, was seconded to attend the Diploma Course, organised by the National Association for Mental Health, for Staffs of Training Centres for Mentally Subnormal Adults.

Following the official opening of the Adult Department of the Holden Centre the general public were invited to inspect the premises and much favourable comment was made by the public on the standard of accommodation and attractiveness of the articles displayed.

The 24 trainees transferred from St. Mungo House arrived at the new Centre on the 10th October, very excited and eager but soon settled down. The mid-day lunch prepared and served on the premises at a charge of ninepence per head was greatly appreciated. A further 29 trainees were enrolled on the 17th October and more will be absorbed as soon as possible. The new trainees' capabilities were assessed and they were placed in activities to which they were best suited; it is pleasing to report that the majority are now engaged on useful productive work.

On the 24th October the laundry was brought into use and the number of articles sent for washing was gradually increased during the succeeding weeks. Already it is apparent that this type of work can be extended and arrangements for the purchase of more equipment are in hand so that the laundry will be capable of dealing with the whole of the Health Department's requirements.

Since the new centre opened a variety of new crafts have been undertaken. Soft toy making has come to the fore and there appears to be a ready market for this product. New pillow cases were made and marked for the Ambulance Service, and their existing linen was repaired and marked. Embroidered articles continue to be in great demand, hand knitted woollens for children and hand knitted nylon bath mats also being available.

Some trainees have been given light domestic tasks, e.g., drying dishes, washing tables, dusting, sweeping and cutlery cleaning.

The trainees enjoy one hour's recreation per week, and organised ball games and country dancing are very popular.

The Christmas festivities concluded a busy and eventful year and were a great success. A festive lunch was provided, followed by an afternoon film show and community singing, the day ending with a gala party tea.

The number of trainees on register at 1st January was 25, but by the end of the year this had risen to 53.

Male Adult Occupation Centre. This Centre was accommodated at the George Yard premises until its transfer to the new Adult Department of the Holden Centre in October.

The overall picture for the year is again one of steady progress, increased activity and advance planning in readiness for the opening of the new centre in the latter half of the year. The introduction of the making of wire coat hangers proved to be an interesting form of activity well within the capabilities of the trainees. At the end of the year a number of contracts had been obtained from local laundries for the purchase of these coat hangers.

The work of the net braiding section progressed sufficiently to enable outside work from industry to be undertaken. Two local firms have shown an interest in this form of activity; the firms supply the material which is made into nets at the centre.

The number of trainees on register at 1st January was 49, but this figure had increased to 70 by the end of the year.

On July 1st the trainees and staff enjoyed a one day outing to Cleethorpes.

During the year exhibition stands were arranged at the numerous public functions referred to in the report on the female adult centre.

The work of the metal work section has been expanded to increase the number of different products. One of the new activities is the manufacture of chain link fencing to industrial specification. The first order for this fencing was obtained from the building contractors of the centre to provide a six feet high boundary fence.



Negro Sector, Army Department. Laundry Work



HOLDEN CENTRE, ADULT DEPARTMENT—PRODUCTION OF SOFT TOYS

Despite the extra effort required for the transfer from George Yard to the new centre, the Froghall Lane Annexe was extremely active during the year. The supply of vegetables has been a record, the produce making a welcome contribution to the catering requirements at the adult centre. It is anticipated that when the green-house is completed at the Holden Centre more instruction in horticulture will be undertaken and production will increase.

The cane work section has maintained a high standard of workmanship as well as output and with the introduction of willow work a wider range of articles will be available in the future.

It is gratifying to report that two certificates of merit were awarded at the Eighth International Handicrafts and Do-it-Yourself Exhibition at Olympia for work submitted on behalf of the male trainees.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP

The administrative staff at the end of the year was one Home Help Organiser, two Assistant Organisers and three full-time clerks ; the second Assistant Organiser being appointed in April.

It is interesting to note that the Institute of Home Help Organisers have now commenced correspondence courses for the training of Organisers. Each course lasts approximately six months and this Authority's Organiser and her two assistants enrolled for the course commencing in September, 1960 ; they expect to sit for the examination in May, 1961.

The number of Home Helps at the end of December was 240, made up as follows :—

80 women and two men employed full-time.

158 women employed regularly on a part-time basis.

Two more Home Help training courses were held and twenty-four of the full-time staff attended. These courses are very beneficial, and the contacts which the Home Helps make with other sections of the Department make them feel they are part of a team.

During the year a service which had been running for over eleven years terminated when the patient, now aged 96 years, was admitted to one of the Welfare Services Department's hostels. Home Helps made a valuable contribution towards preventing the permanent break up of two families in which young mothers, one of them a widow, were incapable of facing up to their responsibilities without some assistance. The attendance of a Home Help at each home for a few hours daily provided the necessary support and enabled the mothers to continue to care for their young children.

The maximum charge for the services of a Home Help remained at three shillings per hour. Altogether, 1,380 persons received help free of charge whilst the majority of other cases were assessed to pay less than the maximum.

The average number of cases attended weekly was 1,200. During the year 339 maternity cases were attended and 1,813 other cases received service. Included in the latter figure were :—

Blindness	44
Carcinoma	28
Cardiac disease	173
Diabetes	49
Fractures	77
Hypertension	169
Post-operative	100
Rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis	325
Senility	556
Tuberculois	27

PART IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Once again there has been a very low incidence of infectious disease in the City. Of the statutory notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) 2,265 notifications were received in 1960 compared with 4,064 in 1959. Not since 1923 has the incidence of infectious disease been so low.

Anthrax is now included in the diseases made notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Regulation authorising this coming into operation on 1st December, 1960.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1960

Disease	TOTAL		Under 1yr.	One year	2-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 & over
	Original	Corrected								
Diphtheria	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	23	20	—	—	—	2	—	5	13	—
Scarlet Fever	374	369	3	13	104	236	11	2	—	—
Measles	461	461	37	50	178	195	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	618	603	69	67	213	250	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	502	400	52	21	31	26	17	40	107	106
Acute Encephalitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	7	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	7	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	127	109	8	11	24	15	11	29	7	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	4	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	59	77	—	—	—	—	43	34	—	—
Food Poisoning	33	16	—	—	2	3	3	5	2	1
Salmonella Para Typhi B	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Salmonella Other types	17	161	5	5	9	131	1	4	3	3
Malaria	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,265	2,257	190	167	564	877	90	121	132	116

Diphtheria. There were 7 notifications of diphtheria during the year. Of these, 4 were subsequently found to be suffering from tonsillitis and 2 others were found to be suffering from glandular fever. The remaining case, a boy of 4 years, was taken from the hospital against medical advice, but was kept under surveillance by the Health Department medical staff until it was certain that he was not suffering from diphtheria. There were, therefore, no cases of the disease confirmed during 1960. All contacts of notified cases were swabbed and other precautions taken until it was known that the case was not diphtheria. Two outbreaks of diphtheria in other parts of the country received some publicity in the press during the year and the opportunity was taken, therefore, to warn parents in Kingston upon Hull of the very real danger from this virulent disease. The importance of diphtheria immunisation as a preventive measure was again emphasised.

The following table shows the incidence of diphtheria in Kingston upon Hull during the past 10 years and comparative figures for England and Wales over the same period.

Diphtheria

Year	Kingston upon Hull			England & Wales
	Notifications received	Diagnosis Confirmed	Deaths	Diagnosis Confirmed
1951	16	—	—	658
1952	11	—	—	372
1953	5	—	—	265
1954	17	1	1	166
1955	41	17	1	154
1956	25	7	—	51
1957	20	6	—	37
1958	5	1	—	79
1959	13	2	—	102
1960	7	—	—	*158

* Provisional figure

Scarlet Fever. There was an increase in the incidence of scarlet fever during 1960, there being 369 cases compared with 285 in 1959. The incidence of secondary cases (patients who contracted the disease from cases within the same family) was less than 5 per cent. There was 1 return case (that is, a case occurring within four weeks of the return from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for scarlet fever). 86 of the cases were treated in hospital. The disease was mild in character, there being no serious complications and no deaths from the disease.

Measles. There were 416 cases of measles during the year compared with 1,426 cases in 1959. Just as the figures for 1959 included the tail end of an epidemic which started the previous year, so the figures for 1960 include the beginning of another epidemic which can be expected to continue well into the year 1961. A more accurate picture of the incidence of measles is obtained if the figures for several years are looked at together. The following table shows the incidence, by quarters, of measles in Kingston upon Hull from 1956 to 1960.

Measles

Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1956	70	515	952	2014
1957	2628	308	83	10
1958	11	227	873	3127
1959	1252	68	39	67
1960	19	10	138	294

It was necessary for 10 of the cases to be treated in hospital. Although there were no deaths, measles must still be treated as a disease of some importance. The incidence of the disease remains high and it is still dangerous and most unpleasant particularly as about 60 per cent of all cases are under 5 years of age.

Whooping Cough. There were 603 confined cases in 1960 compared with 484 in 1959. The disease was generally very mild in character although there was one death—a child aged 3 months. 58 of the cases were treated in hospital. Whilst it is believed that notification is incomplete in the case of measles and whooping cough, it is reasonable to assume that the trend is well shown by the figures available.

Dysentery. There was a considerable reduction in the number of cases of dysentery in 1960, there being 109 compared with 1,113 in 1959. The disease was generally mild in character. 30 of the cases received hospital treatment and there were no deaths from the disease. Although the incidence of the disease was lower than in previous years, it may be that not all cases, particularly adults, were brought to notice. Experience suggests that the disease is spread from person to person by hand carriage rather than by food. Only scrupulous attention to personal cleanliness, chiefly the washing of hands after using the toilet, will break the cycle of infection and reduce the incidence of the disease.

Food Poisoning. There were 33 cases of food poisoning notified in the year. All were investigated and in 18 cases it was not possible to incriminate food as the cause of the illness. One other case which was first thought to be suffering from another disease was subsequently found to be suffering from food poisoning. There were, therefore, 16 confirmed cases of food poisoning in the year. An outbreak of food poisoning amongst schoolchildren is described in the following section dealing with salmonella infections.

Salmonella Infection. There was a total of 161 cases of salmonella during the year compared with 108 cases in 1959.

There were 8 different types of salmonella identified. These were S. Orion, 122 ; S. Typhimurium, 32 ; S. Perth, 1 ; S. Thompson, 2 ; S. Anatum, 1 ; S. Stanleyville, 1 ; S. St. Paul, 1 ; S. Infantis, 1. The two cases of S. Thompson were probably infected whilst on holiday in Scotland. The one case of S. Infantis was a boy of 4½ years who also had other serious internal complaints. The family ultimately moved out of the area and the boy died sometime later.

An outbreak of S. Orion occurred amongst school staff and children during the summer. One school was under surveillance by the Health Department staff on account of jaundice and diarrheoa occurring amongst the children and a respiratory tract infection amongst the school teachers. During investigation of these illness it was discovered that two boys were excreting an unusual salmonellla organism. Further investigations were carried out, particularly amongst the school meals staff at the school, and as a result, a number of positive cases—children and school meals staff—were found. The investigation was then widened to include other schools. Finally, 6 schools, all in the same area, were involved and there were 100 children and 22 school staff found to be excreting the same organism. All were excluded from school and treated by their family doctors ; almost all were symptomless. Since all the positive cases took school meals, it was thought that the infection might have emanated from the food eaten at the schools. Many food samples were tested but it was not possible to incriminate any of these. The outbreak, which started in the middle of June, died out by the end of July.

Salmonella Para Typhi B. The one case of S. Para Typhi B concerned an old lady of 73 years who lived alone. She was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital where, despite every attention, she died. It was not possible to trace the source of infection.

Gastro-Enteritis. There were 118 known cases of gastro-enteritis among children under 2 years of age. All except 2 of these were treated in hospital. There were 4 deaths from the disease. Gastro enteritis is voluntarily notifiable and it may be that there is a greater incidence of the disease than the number of notifications would indicate.

Poliomyelitis. There were 7 notifications of poliomyelitis received during the year. One was subsequently found to be suffering from tonsillitis and another from myalgia : the remaining 5 cases were all confirmed as suffering from poliomyelitis with some paralysis. One, a young man of 22, died. One of the confirmed cases was not a resident of Kingston upon Hull. She was first admitted to the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children and later transferred to the Infectious Diseases Hospital having been diagnosed as suffering from poliomyelitis. Of the 4 residents of Kingston upon Hull who were confirmed cases, none had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis. Once again, there was a very low incidence of poliomyelitis in the country as a whole in 1960. The final figures for 1960 are not yet available but it is certain that the incidence rate will be considerably below that of 1959, which was 2.3 per 100,000 population. Although the 4 cases occurring in Kingston upon Hull in 1960 compare unfavourably with no cases in 1959, they represent the low rate of 1.3 per 100,000 of the population.

Meningococcal Infection. There were 7 original notifications of meningococcal infection, but 2 were later found to be suffering from some other disease. All the 5 confirmed cases were treated in hospital. There were 2 deaths—one was a lady aged 90, the other a boy aged 3 months.

Acute Encephalitis. Although there were 2 notifications of acute encephalitis both cases were subsequently found not to be suffering from the disease.

Glandular Fever. There were only 7 cases of glandular fever brought to notice during the year.

Infective Hepatitis. There were 45 cases of infective hepatitis during the year, 19 of which were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. There was one death from the disease, a man aged 60. Some cases of jaundice were reported during the year from a school in West Hull, and following investigations by a medical officer of the Department affected cases were excluded for at least 14 days from the date of the onset of the illness.

Mumps. There were 529 cases of mumps during the year, mainly reported from the schools. 12 of the cases were treated in hospitals. There were no deaths from the disease.

Weils Disease. There were no cases of weil's disease notified during 1960. This is now the fourth year that there has been no case of this disease in the City.

Chickenpox. There were 436 cases of chickenpox nearly all of which were reported from schools. 16 cases were treated in hospital and there were no deaths from the disease.

German Measles. Reports were received of 19 cases of german measles. There were no deaths from this illness.

Acute Rheumatism. There were 17 notifications of acute rheumatism received during the year. The following table classifies the cases by conditions, sex and age.

CLINICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CASE NOTIFIED	AGE IN YEARS								TOTAL ALL AGES		TOTAL BOTH SEXES
	0-4		5-9		10-14		15 and over				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rheumatic Pains and/or Arthritis without Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	3	5
Rheaumatic Heart Disease (Active)											
(*a*) alone	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	4	7
(*b*) with Polyarthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) with Chorea	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Rheumatic Heart Disease (Quiescent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Chorea (alone)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL Rheumatic Cases	—	—	1	3	4	7	—	—	5	10	15
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-Rheaumatic Heart Disease or Disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Rheumatic or Cadiac Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL Non-Rheumatic Cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Not Known	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED 17

Some Incidents of Infectious Diseases in schools, etc.

A report was received on 22nd June, of some cases of diarrhoea and vomiting at a school in the eastern part of the City. The school was visited by medical staff of the Health Department and investigations carried out. Samples were obtained from all the children involved and also from all the school meals staff. All absentees were visited at home to ascertain the reason for their absence and, in those cases where the illness was diarrhoea or vomiting, samples were obtained. All the samples proved to be negative. A Health Visitor visited the school daily for one week, after which, since there were no further cases, the incident was considered to be closed.

On the 7th December a report was received from a school that some members of the teaching staff and a number of children had been sent home suffering from a sudden attack of nausea and vomiting. A medical officer of the Health Department visited the school and after investigation decided that the illness was Winter Vomiting Disease, which is an acute respiratory infection associated with nausea and vomiting. Although the worst of the illness was over, two further visits were paid to the school by medical staff, but no further cases arose.

Pearson Park Nursery. The nursery remained free from infection throughout the year until 28th November, when an outbreak of measles occurred, which had not abated at the end of the year.

Children's Nursery, 2068 Hessle High Road. The advice of the Health Department medical staff was sought on six occasions ; twice in connection with chickenpox, twice in connection with dysentery and twice because of whooping cough. On each occasion a member of the Health Department medical staff visited the Nursery to give help and advice.

Infectious Diseases in Hospitals. From time to time members of the Health Department medical staff visited various hospitals in the City to advise on measures to limit the spread of infection in the hospitals concerned.

Disinfecting Station. During 1960, 18,400 articles of bedding, etc., were disinfected, 456 houses were disinfected and 84 verminous persons were cleansed. In addition, 8,429 articles were disinfected for which a charge was made to the person or body requesting the work to be done. 6,051 nursing requisites were collected from the homes of persons to whom they had been loaned under the loan of nursing requisites scheme, and, after disinfection they were returned to the Health Department stores for re-issue.

TUBERCULOSIS

Incidence and Mortality. In the following table are given new cases and deaths arranged in age periods, respiratory and non-respiratory figures being shown separately.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY

Age Periods	New Cases*						Deaths					
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	1960	1959	M.	F.	M.	F.	1960	1959
under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	1	1	2	2	6	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
5 ,, ,, 10	1	2	—	1	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 ,, ,, 15	5	3	2	1	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ,, ,, 20	4	9	1	—	14	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 ,, ,, 25	6	11	2	1	20	27	—	—	—	—	—	3
25 ,, ,, 35	9	14	3	2	28	37	2	2	—	—	4	2
35 ,, ,, 45	13	11	1	2	27	29	5	3	—	—	8	1
45 ,, ,, 55	25	10	—	—	35	35	4	2	—	—	6	6
55 ,, ,, 65	15	4	—	1	20	16	8	—	—	1	9	12
65 and over	10	4	2	1	17	21	8	—	1	—	9	16
1960	89	69	13	11	182	—	27	7	2	1	37	—
1959	117	74	5	13	—	209	27	10	—	3	—	40

* Primary notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health

Death-rates. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·11 and from non-respiratory disease 0·01, giving a total death-rate of 0·12 for all forms of tuberculosis.

Year	Deaths in Kingston upon Hull			Death-rate per 1,000 Population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total	Kingston upon Hull	England and Wales
1910	292	119	411	1·46	1·43
1920	261	109	370	1·23	1·13
1930	321	73	394	1·20	0·90
1940	259	53	312	1.16	0·70
1950	129	18	147	0·49	0·36
1956	44	4	48	0·16	0·12
1957	46	3	49	0·16	0·10
1958	32	4	36	0·12	0·10
1959	37	3	40	0·13	0·08
1960	34	3	37	0.12	0.07

Notifications. The following table shows the total number of new cases brought to light during the last five years.

Year	New Cases				Total New Cases
	From Primary Notifications		On Information from Other Sources		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
1956	254	25	13	4	296
1957	231	13	10	2	256
1958	177	12	6	3	198
1959	184	16	7	2	209
1960	154	23	4	1	182

Examination of Contacts. A total of 748 new contacts were examined by the medical officers of the Chest Clinics during 1960 compared with a figure of 606 for 1959.

This total of 748 contacts is estimated to be approximately three quarters of all family contacts of the 194 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1960, but many other adolescent and adult contacts accepted the offer of chest X-ray examination by the Mass Radiography Unit at its base in the City. " Contact " examination is voluntary ; there are always those who either decline or find it inconvenient to attend the clinics, or default for other reasons, *e.g.* loss of working time and wages incurred. " Contact " examination is an important means of detection of hitherto unsuspected or unknown disease in a tuberculous family or household. It is difficult to extend it, under present legislation, to other groups —work, school, social—with whom the index case was associated before the illness was discovered, the main impediment being that notification and other action taken subsequently is necessarily confidential.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts. All child contacts are offered B.C.G. protection after preliminary tuberculin " Heaf " testing and during 1960, 348 children were vaccinated. In addition 99 babies were vaccinated, without tuberculin testing, shortly after birth.

B.C.G. Vaccination is also given to young nurses and laboratory workers who are negative mantoux-reactors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS, 1960

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS — Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases												Total Notifications (*i.e.*, including cases previously notified by other doctors)
	0–1	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	65 and upwards	Total	
Respiratory—													
Males	—	1	1	5	4	6	9	13	24	15	8	86	108
Females	—	1	2	3	9	11	14	11	10	4	3	68	87
Non-Respiratory—													
Males	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	12	14
Females	—	2	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	1	1	11	11
Total	—	6	4	11	14	20	28	27	34	20	13	177	220

Supplemental Return

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1960, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0–1	1–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	65 and upwards	Total Cases
Respiratory—												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Respiratory—												
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Death Returns { From Local Registrars	3	—
Death Returns { Transferable Deaths from Registrar General	1	1
Posthumous Notifications	—	—
Total	4	1

" Contact " examination including chest x-ray, to embrace the parents and others in families of " tuberculin-positive " thirteen-year-old school children and " toddlers " is a valuable means of tuberculosis case-finding. It could usefully be extended to families of school children of all ages, provided that routine skin-testing was part of the statutory medical examinations while at school.

Already, several cases of respiratory tuberculosis in parents have been brought to light by the scheme instituted in 1956 whereby parents are invited to take their child to a Child Welfare Clinic on its second, third and fourth birthday for a health check-up including tuberculin skin-testing. The Chest Clinic is informed of reactors and quickly offers clinical and x-ray examination to other members of the family. Infants and very young children, if " tuberculin positive," have become infected nearly always by contact within the family circle, with a human source of tuberculosis.

Chest Clinics. The Hull " B " Group Hospital Management Committee maintains two Chest Clinics in the City to deal with patients resident within Kingston upon Hull and the adjacent area of the East Riding. In addition, full outpatient facilities are available at the Western General Hospital on two sessions a week when four doctors are in attendance ; all new cases referred by the general practitioners are now examined there.

The following details for 1960 and previous years relate only to Hull patients under the care of the Chest Clinics :-

Year	Number of Cases on Register 31st December	Examinations	Total Home Visits by T.B. Health Visitors
1956	1,851	8,249	6,227
1957	1,896	8,182	8,219
1958	1,884	9,085	7,238
1959	1,846	8,438	8,356
1960	1,768	8,731	7,353

Mass Radiography. In 1960 the Hull Unit (2C of the three Regional M.M.R. Units) worked in the East and North Ridings, York and Hull. The medical work was shared by the four doctors on the Chest Clinic staff, under the direction of the Consultant Chest Physician.

Of the 46,514 persons x-rayed by the Unit during the year, 19,586 persons were domiciled in Hull and District and were composed of the following groups :-

Mental Patients	79
Hospital Management Committee Staffs	99
" Tuberculin Test Positive " School Children	145
" Tuberculin Test Positive " Contacts	530
Training College Students	350
University Staffs and Students	1,032
Remploy Employees	52
Chest Clinic Contacts	201
General Practitioners' Sessions	3,517
Hull Corporation Employees	4,797
Other Local Government Employees	121
Civil Servants and Nationalised Industries	705
Industrial Groups	5,744
Public Sessions	2,214
	19,586

General Practitioners' sessions continued to provide an excellent means of case-finding, the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis found representing a rate per thousand nine or ten times higher than that found in routine surveys of the general population. These sessions, held fortnightly on a Saturday morning, are popular, and well attended.

It is thought that Hull should have a static unit based in the City throughout the whole year so that more time could be spent in the examination of selected industrial and other groups.

X-Ray Work at the East Hull Clinic. Arrangements continue to be made for X-ray examinations as follows :

(a) Staff working in contact with organised groups of children ;

(b) New entrants to the Local Government Service (including Fire Brigade, Police Force and Telephone Department) ;

(c) New entrants to the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme ;

(d) Corporation Staff in respect of whom X-ray examinations are thought desirable in connection with medical examination for the Sick Pay Scheme, or their fitness to continue in their posts, etc.

144 examinations were carried out in connection with (a) above, and 962 examinations were made in connection with (b), (c) and (d), the cost of these latter being refunded by the Committees concerned.

The total of 1,106 X-ray films were examined by medical officers of the Health Department, and a number were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for his opinion.

Domiciliary Treatment. Mention must be made of the invaluable work done by the Home Nursing Service whose nurses visit, on a doctor's request, those home-bound tuberculous patients who need injections of antibiotic drugs.

In the last few years many hundreds of domiciliary visits have been carried out by the nurses for this purpose alone ; at any one time, fifty patients or more in the City are under current treatment of this kind in their own homes, the minimum course consisting of daily injections over a period of several months.

Hospital Admissions. There is no waiting list for hospital admission. Patients with tuberculous and non-tuberculous chest conditions are admitted to the Chest Unit, Castle Hill Hospital and Raywell Sanatorium. In 1960, 481 Hull patients were admitted to the above hospitals. The average patient's stay in 1960 was :—

Castle Hill Hospital 80 days, (1959 : 87 days)
Raywell Sanatorium 111 days, (1959 : 103 days)

The Chest Clinic also has a lien of four beds for females and four for males in the acute medical wards in the Western General Hospital.

Rehabilitation—Special Remploy Factory. This factory continued with success its work of rehabilitation during 1960, the number of men and women working on the 31st December being 92. Since the factory opened in February 1949, 268 workers have been employed, some temporarily, later passing on to other work or vocational training outside.

During the year, the health of the workers was satisfactory on the whole, the relapse rate was not excessive, whilst morale and team-spirit were on a high level, as in previous years. The factory is visited weekly by a member of the Chest Clinic medical staff.

Clinical Trial—Chronic Bronchitis. This trial is under the auspices of the Medical Research Council Committee on Influenza and other Respiratory Virus Vaccines and the Research Committee of the British Tuberculosis Association. 45 Hull patients, who suffer from chronic bronchitis volunteered to take part and were vaccinated (November, 1960) with a vaccine prepared from either a strain of influenza virus " A " (Singapore 1957) or virus " B " (England 1959). During 1961 these patients will be closely observed and particulars of any respiratory illnesses recorded. It is hoped that this trial, and others in the future, will provide information which will ultimately help the chronic bronchitic patient.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Reference is made in the report of the School Health Service section about the B.C.G. vaccination scheme which has continued as formerly.

The following tables give statistical details of the scheme.

Table A shows the number of eligible persons and the resultant number of consents received. It is satisfactory to note that consent to vaccinate continues to be received in respect of more than 70 per cent of the eligible children.

Table B shows the results of tuberculin testing.

Table C gives the statistics for each educational establishment. Those students who did not complete the course during 1960 will be dealt with early in 1961.

Table D shows, by type of school, the results of the tuberculin testing.

Table E shows the percentage of positive reactors in the various wards of the City and these figures are included in the statistical ward map of the City which is inserted after these tables.

TABLE A

B.C.G. SCHEME—1960

	Number on Roll		Number of Consents		Percentage of Consents	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
hool Children						
Kingston upon Hull	3,419	3,158	2,394	2,255	70.02	71.41
Non-Resident....	157	112	107	43	68.15	38.39
idents Attending Establish-						
ents of Further Education						
Kingston upon Hull	51	2	49	1	96.08	50.00
Non-Resident	102	38	100	38	98.04	100.00
Total	3,729	3,310	2,650	2,337	71.06	70.60

TABLE B

B.C.G. SCHEME—1960

	Number Tested		Number Positive		*Percentage Positive	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
hool Children						
ingston upon Hull	1,889	2,123	457	356	24.19	16.77
on-Resident	94	41	20	3	21.28	73.17
dents Attending Establish-						
ents of Further Education						
ingston upon Hull	31	1	21	1	67.74	100.00
on-Resident	55	25	31	8	56.36	32.00
Total	2,069	2,190	529	368	25.57	16.80

* Percentage of total number read.

Early 1960 *being residue of cases from* 1959

No. Tested	*No. Positive*	*Percentage Positive of total number read*	*No. tested but not completed course*
761	274	38·43	60

TABLE C

B.C.G. SCHEME—1960

School	No. on School Roll	No. of Consents	% of Consents	No. Tested and result known	No. Positive	% Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated	Course not completed
Ainthorpe High	280	204	72.86	188	10	5.32	178	177	17
Alderman Cogan	113	76	67.26	67	14	20.9	53	52	10
Beverley Road	49	34	69.39	26	13	50.0	13	13	8
Boulevard Secondary Modern	128	85	64.06	70	20	28.57	50	50	15
Bricknell High	292	208	71.23	190	43	22.63	147	145	20
Buckingham Street	64	38	59.38	32	5	15.63	27	27	6
Chapman Street	40	27	67.5	24	8	33.33	16	16	—
Charterhouse High	73	58	79.45	54	33	61.11	21	21	4
Chiltern Street	67	34	50.75	30	4	13.33	26	26	4
Clifton Street	57	34	59.65	23	3	13.04	20	20	11
College of Technology	39	35	89.74	29	18	62.07	11	11	6
Constable Street	108	86	79.63	63	12	19.05	51	50	24
Cottingham Road Special	54	28	51.85	14	8	57.14	6	3	17
Courtney Street	93	76	81.72	69	14	20.29	55	55	8
Eastfield High	150	101	67.33	99	9	9.09	90	90	2
Eastmount High	220	193	87.73	157	19	12.1	138	136	38
Endike High	142	109	76.76	100	19	19.0	81	81	9
Escourt High	111	90	81.08	75	8	10.66	67	65	17
Fifth Avenue High	196	153	78.06	135	17	12.59	118	118	18
Flinton High	239	192	80.33	155	22	14.19	133	133	37
Francis Askew	288	212	73.61	181	28	15.47	153	153	31
Grammar	124	104	83.87	97	21	21.65	76	76	7
Gregg	37	5	13.51	5	2	40.0	3	3	—
Greatfield High	433	359	82.9	314	73	23.25	241	236	50
High School for Arts	99	68	68.69	59	19	32.2	40	40	9
High School for Building	29	22	75.86	21	3	14.29	18	17	2
High School for Nautical Training	32	29	90.62	24	4	16.67	20	20	5
Hymers College	96	78	81.25	74	12	16.22	62	62	4
Jervis High	240	131	54.58	116	21	18.1	95	95	15
Lincoln Street	37	30	81.08	24	8	33.33	16	16	6
Malet Lambert	176	116	65.91	106	37	34.91	69	62	17
Marist College	71	56	78.87	46	13	28.26	33	33	10

Maybury High	214	151	70.56	123	35	28.46	88	86	30
Mersey High	171	123	71.93	108	17	15.74	91	91	15
Newington High	110	71	64.55	64	14	21.88	50	50	7
Newland C. of E.	41	22	53.66	21	5	23.81	16	15	2
Newland High	172	102	59.3	95	17	17.89	78	78	7
Northumberland Avenue Special	37	18	48.65	14	2	14.29	12	11	5
Paisley Street	70	39	55.71	35	9	25.71	26	25	5
Park Avenue Special	20	5	25.0	4	3	75.0	1	—	2
Pearson High	56	38	67.79	35	2	5.71	33	33	3
Pitmans College	180	34	18.89	31	6	19.35	25	24	4
Riley High	118	97	82.2	94	16	17.02	78	77	4
St. Andrew's High	99	51	51.52	40	5	12.5	35	35	11
St. Charles R.C.	35	30	85.71	20	10	50.0	10	10	10
St. Gregory's R.C.	43	34	79.07	28	9	32.14	19	19	6
St. George's Road	36	29	80.56	23	4	17.39	19	19	6
St. Mary's Grammar	70	55	78.57	47	8	17.02	39	39	8
St. Patrick's R.C.	21	11	52.38	8	3	37.5	5	5	3
St. Vincent's R.C.	43	31	72.09	24	7	29.16	17	16	8
St. Wilfred's R.C.	62	41	66.13	35	6	17.14	29	29	6
Sidmouth High	95	62	65.26	51	16	31.37	35	34	12
Sir Henry Cooper	76	43	56.58	30	4	13.33	26	25	14
Somerset Street	52	32	61.54	30	4	13.33	26	26	2
Southcoates High	102	88	86.27	80	13	16.25	67	67	8
Thoresby High	106	91	85.85	84	20	23.81	64	62	9
Trinity House	60	41	68.33	32	10	31.25	22	21	6
University	154	153	99.35	83	43	51.81	40	40	70
Wawne High	71	41	57.75	30	4	13.33	26	25	12
Welton High	216	158	73.15	145	25	17.24	120	119	14
Westbourne Street	124	85	68.55	67	14	20.89	53	52	19
Wilberforce High	199	133	66.83	106	25	23.58	81	80	28
Wold Road Special	9	7	77.87	5	1	20.0	4	4	2
Totals	7039	4987	70.85	4259	897	21.06	3362	3319	765
Less Non-Residents	409	288	70.42	215	62	28.84	153	151	74
Residents of Kingston upon Hull	6630	4699	70.87	4044	835	20.65	3209	3168	691

TABLE D

B.C.G. SCHEME—1960

Type of School	Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
Secondary Modern	2,163	476	18·04
Primary	374	102	21·43
Grammar	405	125	23·59
Secondary Technical	147	47	24·23
Voluntary	149	54	26·40
Special	23	14	37·84
Private	50	18	26.47
Further Education	51	61	54.46
	3,362	897	21·06

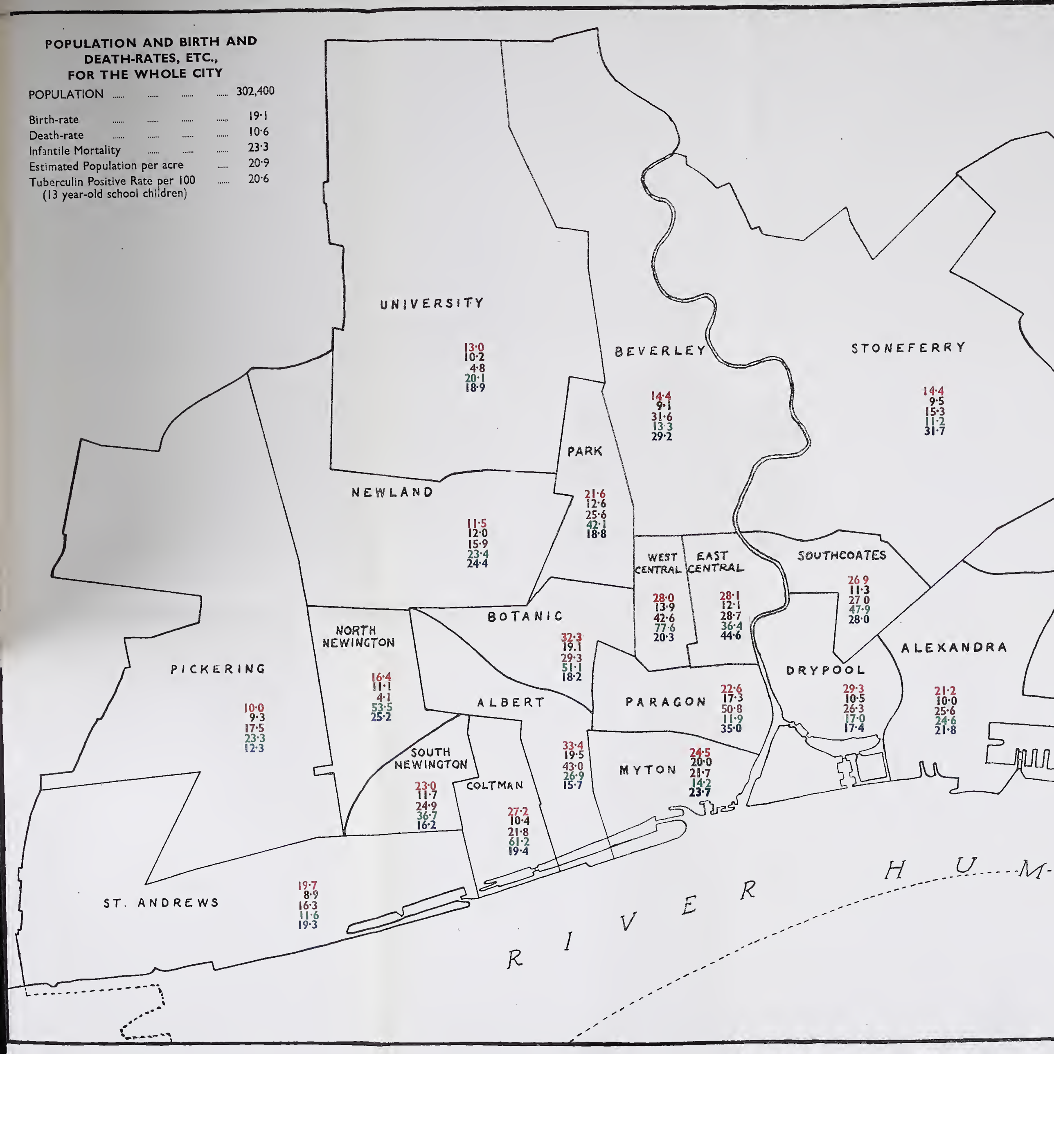
TABLE E

B.C.G. SCHEME—1960

Ward	Total	Negative	Positive	Percentage Positive
North Newington	163	122	41	25·15
South Newington	148	124	24	16·22
Coltman	170	121	33	19·41
St. Andrews	150	137	29	19·33
Pickering	447	392	55	12·30
Albert	83	70	13	15·66
Botanic	110	90	20	18·18
Park	96	78	18	18·75
Newland	193	146	47	24·35
University	524	425	99	18·89
Myton	38	29	9	21·06
Paragon	20	13	7	35·00
West Central	64	51	13	30.50
East Central	67	37	30	44·63
Beverley	168	119	49	29·17
Alexandra	110	86	24	21·82
Drypool	46	38	8	17·39
Southcoates	150	108	42	28·00
Stoneferry	312	213	99	31·73
Marfleet	283	226	57	20·14
Sutton	689	575	114	16·54
Non-resident	228	162	66	17·04
	4,259	3,362	897	21·06

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES, ETC., FOR THE WHOLE CITY

POPULATION	302,400
Birth-rate	19·1
Death-rate	10·6
Infantile Mortality	23·3
Estimated Population per acre	20·9
Tuberculin Positive Rate per 100 (13 year-old school children)	20·6





SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1960

KINGSTON UPON HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman—

Alderman D. C. Lister, M.A., J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—

Alderman J. G. E. Teskey-King.

Schools Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman—

Alderman F. Holmes, O.B.E.

Deputy-Chairman—

Alderman J. G. E. Teskey-King.
Alderman J. Lawson.
Alderman D. C. Lister, M.A., J.P.
Councillor E. Kirkwood.
Councillor F. W. Moore.
Councillor (Mrs.) N. Parkin.
Councillor J. W. Smith.
Councillor (Mrs.) G. Thomas.
Councillor H. Woodford.
Mr. T. F. Beecroft.
Mr. L. Dalgliesh.
Mr. F. O. Dunn.
Mr. P. Frow, B.Sc., A.R.I.C.
Rev. R. Haw, D.S.C., M.A., B.C.L.
Mr. T. W. Moor.
Mrs. C. L. Oates.
Mrs. L. Walker.

Chief Education Officer—

S. W. Hobson, M.A.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

at 31st December, 1960

Principal School Medical Officer
ALEXANDER HUTCHISON
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
ANGUS McGREGOR, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer (School Health Service)
ALASTAIR M. R. CANN, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
School Medical Officers
(*Combined duties in School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Port Health Services*)
JEAN M. BARROWMAN, M.B., Ch.B.
MARGARET M. BELL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H.
CHRISTINE N. R. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZA J. CARSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
DAVID R. EDMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
SAMUEL KLINGER, M.D.
FRANCES W. MOYES, M.B., Ch.B.
ELIZABETH WALES, M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A.
GEOFFREY R. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
KATHLEEN A. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
Specialist Medical Officers (Services provided by Regional Hospital Board)
Cardiologist : D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Ophthalmologists : K. DEAN FOGGITT, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.
A. POLI, M.B., Ch.B.
Orthopædists : C. R. BERKIN, M.B., F.R.C.S.
R. C. TATHAM, F.R.C.S.
Otologists : E. M. DEARN, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.
J. S. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Paediatricians : M. G. PHILPOTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
R. J. PUGH, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.,
Psychiatrist : VACANCY
Principal School Dental Officer
JOHN C. CARR, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.).
Dental Officers
G. PEARSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.).
Three Part-time Dental Officers
Dental Hygienist
Mrs. M. TODD
Educational Psychologists
J. E. MERRITT, B.A., Dip., Ed., Psychol, A.B.Ps.S.
Mrs. E. P. W. CLARK, B.Sc.
Social Workers (Child Guidance)
Mrs. E. D. STRINGER, R.M.N.
One Vacancy
Teacher of Pre-school Deaf Children
Miss D. K. TAYLOR, B.A., Deaf Teachers' Dip. (Manch).
Speech Therapists
Miss D. CARLISLE, L.C.S.T.
One Vacancy
Chiropodists
One Part-time
Nursing Staff
Superintendent : Mrs. E. T. BASS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Nurses : Twenty
Physiotherapists
Superintendent : Miss M. R. K. JARRATT, M.C.S.P.
Two Part-time Physiotherapists
Dental Attendants : Four
Cleanliness Visitors : Two
Clerical Staff
Senior Clerk : R. C. GRANT
Clerks : Eighteen

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To the Chairman and Members

of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Report on the health of the school children and the work of the School Health Service in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

I am happy to report that the Bilton Grange Clinic was officially opened on 16th February, 1960, and was an immediate success. Being ideally situated on the Estate it is easily accessible to all those who use it.

Induction loop amplifying apparatus has been installed at the Sutton School for the Deaf but the necessary sound-proofing has not yet been completed. This apparatus, which " broadcasts " the teacher's amplified voice, allows complete freedom of movement to the pupils in the room and is, therefore, very useful for younger children. A second audiometer, suitable for sweep testing in schools, is in use and the testing surveys have been extended, as far as staffing permits, in the infant schools. Unfortunately we were without a teacher of the deaf for peripatetic work on young pre-school children during the Spring and Summer terms, though one was appointed in September.

The death of Mr. Simpson, the Otologist, in November, 1960, was a sad blow to the School Health Service. Mr. Simpson, along with his great colleague and friend, Mr. Ritchie Rodger, was responsible for the foundation and organisation of the Ear, Nose and Throat Service for school children in Hull. In 1927 he and Mr. Ritchie Rodger were appointed by the Corporation on a sessional basis to undertake work on behalf of the School Health Service. This joint service continued until the outbreak of war, when Mr. Simpson went away on war service and Mr. Ritchie Rodger carried on alone. In 1945, when he returned, Mr. Simpson again took up where he had left off and, in addition, commenced visiting the Sutton School for the Deaf where he continued to visit frequently until his death. In 1947, when Mr. Ritchie Rodger resigned, Mr. Simpson carried on alone until 1954 when two other consultants were appointed on a sessional basis to assist him. He was responsible for many improvements in the Service and he was always receptive to new ideas, but first and foremost he loved children and it was because of this that the Service at which he had worked so hard was such a successful one. He will be sadly missed.

The shortage of dentists continues despite the strenuous efforts of the Committee to make good the shortage. It is a great pity that this is so as it is amongst the school children that so much preventive work can be done and so much dental propaganda can be carried out.

During the year there was only one speech therapist, there being no response to advertisements to fill the second vacancy.

Following the death of Mr. Cranswick in July, 1960, the chiropody service has been sorely depleted. Mr. Cranswick served the Department faithfully since 1951 and played a main part in starting this service.

There is still no psychiatrist available for the Child Guidance Clinic, but Dr. Newcombe and Dr. Waters have helped wherever they could. Nevertheless it is most desirable that a psychiatrist should be appointed to this very important service.

Dr. Cann and his staff worked extremely hard during the year and the co-operation between the School Health Service, the Health Department, and the teaching profession continued, to the benefit of all the children.

The continued interest of the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee and the Schools Services Sub-Committee is most encouraging to the staff concerned, and Mr. Hobson, the Chief Education Officer, has as always given valuable help and been most ready to discuss any problems arising within the Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER HUTCHISON,

Principal School Medical Officer

Health Department,
Guildhall, Kingston upon Hull.
March, 1961.

CITY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

	1960	1959
Population (estimated)	302,400	301,800
Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools—		
Number of Schools	106*	103
Number of Departments	183*	181
Number on Rolls	56,317*	56,056
Maintained Special Schools—(included in totals above)—		
Number of Schools	6*	6
Number on Rolls	610*	601
Maintained Nursery Schools—(included in totals above)		
Number of Schools	2*	2
Number on Rolls	121*	143

* As at 15th January, 1960

SUMMARY OF WORK

	1960	1959
A. Medical Officers at Schools, etc.—		
Periodic inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	16,111	14,081
Special inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	822	420
Re-inspections at Primary, Secondary, Nursery and Special Schools	2,618	2,620
B. Medical Officers and Specialists at Clinics—		
Inspections at Clinics	7,911	8,357
Re-inspections at Clinics	12,708	12,900
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws	966	980
Miscellaneous	476	513
C. Dental Officers—		
Inspections at Schools	1,120	2,620
Inspections at Clinics	4,356	4,070
Attendances for treatment	10,329	11,580
D. Nurses, Dental Hygienist, Medical Auxiliaries etc.—		
Visits to Schools	5,514	5,329
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools	225,987	225,231
Visits to homes etc.	21,176	18,461
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics	77,308	82,082
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools	10,442	12,769
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics	615	605
Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools	4,120	3,628
Inspections of Speech Defects in Clinics	300	104
Treatments of Speech Defects in Clinics	1,220	678
Treatments of Speech Defects at Special Schools	219	167
Treatments by Chiropodists	894	3,742
Treatments by Dental Hygienist	2,038	2,450
Auditory Training—treatments	75	—
E. School Clinics—		
Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	119,197	128,061

I. STAFF

Details of the staff employed in the School Health Service on the 31st December, 1960, are to be found on page 172.

The number of sessions devoted by medical officers to work in the School Health Service was equivalent to the service of approximately five full-time school medical officers throughout the year.

There was a reduction in the number of sessions given by part-time dental officers during the year, with the result that over the full year dental services averaged only the equivalent of 2½ full-time officers.

The following staff commenced duty :

Name	*Designation*	*Date*
Mrs. E. P. W. Clark	Educational Psychologist	1st January
Mr. H. B. Randall	Chiropodist*	7th January
Mr. J. E. Merritt	Educational Psychologist	1st February
Mr. D. F. McGowan	Clerk	14th March
Dr. D. R. Edmiston	Medical Officer	1st April
Mrs. A. Adshead	Clinic Attendant	2nd May
Mrs. M. P. Stamp	School Nurse	9th May
Miss K. H. Thompson	School Nurse	16th May
Mr. L. A. Walsh	Clerk	18th July
Miss M. M. Wright	Dental Attendant	5th September
Miss D. K. Taylor	Teacher of the deaf	6th September
Miss J. C. Candler	Clerk	24th October
Miss A. Clappison	Chiropodist*	15th November

The following staff ceased duty :

Name	*Designation*	*Date*
Mr. H. B. Randall	Chiropodist*	26th February
Mrs. A. Hathaway	School Nurse	29th February
Mrs. M. Nichols	School Nurse	31st March
Mrs. E. M. Scott	Clinic Attendant	1st April
Mr. D. F. McGowan	Clerk	16th July
Mr. W. A. Cranswick	Chiropodist*	16th July†
Mrs. B. R. Coates	Dental Attendant	22nd August
Mr. L. A. Walsh	Clerk	10th September
Dr. S. R. W. Moore	Assistant Medical Officer	8th October
Miss A. Clappison	Chiropodist*	27th October
Mrs. M. Aitken	Social Worker	11th November
Mrs. L. Spencer	Physiotherapist*	22nd December

* Part-time † Deceased

Courses etc.

The following members of the staff attended courses or conferences during the year :

Dr. A. M. R. Cann : School Health Service Group Seminar on "The Maladjusted Child" at Wansfell Residential College, Theydon Bois, Essex.
Special Schools Association—25th Biennial Conference, Glasgow.
Refresher Course for School Medical Officers, Westminster College, Cambridge.

Nurse (Mrs.)M. S. Hale and Nurse (Mrs.) D. Jeeves : Post certificate Course for Health Visitors and School Nurses, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Miss D. Carlisle : College of Speech Therapists—Midland Area Refresher Course—Nottingham University.

II. CO-ORDINATION

The scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services between all the sections of the Corporation's Health Services continued throughout the year. A summary of the work carried out under this scheme is given in the following two tables and references to the interavailability scheme appear in various tables in the report.

Very satisfactory co-operation exists with the hospitals. Reports and information are exchanged when necessary. All recommendations for admission to hospital made by consultants at school clinics are notified to the respective Admission Officers who deal with them without requiring the children to be seen unnecessarily at the hospital out-patient clinics.

Services provided by the School Health Service

Service	Health Committee						Children's Committee		Totals	
	Children under 5 years		Nursing and Expectant Mothers		Ineducable Children					
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Minor Ailments Inspections	199	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	327
Minor Ailments Treatment	419	1556	—	—	—	—	—	—	419	1556
*Dental Treatment including Dental Hygiene	243	339	293	672	—	—	36	38	572	1049
Orthopaedic Clinic Inspections	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8
Orthopaedic Clinic Treatments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	90	250	—	—	—	3	—	—	90	253
Aural Clinic	26	44	—	—	—	1	—	—	26	45
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chiropody Clinics	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
Speech Therapy Clinic Treatments	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Auditory Training	10	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	94
Cerebral Palsy Clinic Inspections	3	23	—	—	—	14	—	—	3	37
Cerebral Palsy Treatment	3	340	—	—	—	105	—	—	3	445
Child Guidance Clinic	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4

* The figures for "New Cases" for dental work represent the total numbers of individuals treated during the year whether new cases or not.

Services provided for the School Health Service

Service	Cases	Attendances
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(*a*) At East Hull Combined Clinic	50	494
(*b*) At North Hull Combined Clinic....	35	474
X-Ray Examinations	93	129

III. MEDICAL INSPECTION

Figures relating to inspection at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Ministry of Education Statistical Tables at the end of this report.

In addition, 99 individual inspections were carried out at Hymers College (direct grant secondary school).

2017 more inspections were conducted in schools in 1960 than in 1959. This is accounted for because of the heavy calls upon the medical staff to deal with the B.C.G. and poliomyelitis vaccination schemes in 1959.

IV. FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Statistics relating to various defects are printed in Statistical Tables Part I, Table B, and Part II, Tables A and B, at the end of this Report. Most of the " Special Inspections " were carried out at the clinics.

Uncleanliness

The Authority's scheme for the examination and cleansing of infested pupils embodies the requirements of Section 54 of the Education Act, 1944. Statistics are printed in Part I (Table D) at the end of this Report.

The number of individual children found in an unclean condition in 1960 was 3,265 as compared with 3,535 in 1959 and 3,450 in 1958; the percentage was 5.8 in 1960, compared with 6.2 in 1959 and 6.2 in 1958.

Cleanliness inspections in schools—Total 189,257.

Findings	*Individual Children*					*Percentages of School Roll*		
						Boys	*Girls*	*Total*
Nits present, but no vermin seen	Boys : 657	2935	....	....	....	2.3	8.25	5.2
	Girls : 2278							
Vermin present	Boys : 83	308	...	....	....	0.3	0.8	0.5
	Girls : 225							
Dirty but no nits or vermin	Boys : 7	22	....	....	....	0.02	0.05	0.04
	Girls : 15							
Total	Boys : 747	3265	....	....	....	2.6	9.1	5.8
	Girls : 2518							

The usual preponderance of females will be noted.

During this year, as has been the case since 1953, it has not been found necessary to take any parent to Court in order to enforce cleanliness. In every case the school nurse has succeeded ultimately in securing cleanliness by persuasive means. It must not be forgotten that this involves a great deal of trouble and tact on the part of a nurse and considerable praise is due to our staff for having succeeded in this way.

Tuberculosis

No children attending the Chest Clinics during the year were referred by the School Health Service.

A considerable number of children were referred for chest X-ray at the East Hull Clinic, but being found to be free from tuberculosis, they were further dealt with at the Pædiatric Clinic.

Visual Defects

In addition to the medical officers' inspections, the school nurses made 79 visits to schools during the year to carry out vision surveys of pupils aged 7 years. 4,620 pupils were inspected, of whom 305 were referred direct to the ophthalmic consultant. 272 of these pupils were inspected by the consultant and glasses were prescribed in 161 cases.

Foot Defects

The chiropodist paid 10 visits to schools and inspected 1,298 pupils of whom 65 were referred for treatment by the chiropodist at the clinics, and 3 were referred for further medical opinion.

V.—HOME VISITS

The number of visits paid to homes in connection with preparation for medical inspection, follow-up of children with defects, the cleanliness scheme, problem cases, etc., was 21,176.

VI.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Summaries of the inspection and treatment work done in the school clinics re printed in the tables on pages 184 and 185.

In addition treatment continued to be carried out at the following day special chools :

Park Avenue (P.H.) School : minor ailments, three sessions ; physiotherapy, eleven sessions ; speech therapy, one session per week.

Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School : minor ailments, three sessions per week.

Cottingham Road (Open Air) School : minor ailments, ten sessions ; hysiotherapy, two sessions per week.

Ringworm : An arrangement exists with Hull Royal Infirmary for prompt xamination and treatment in all cases.

Location and Times of School Clinics

spection Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday and Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Thursdays, 1-45 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Alternate Wednesdays, 1.45 p.m. to 4 p.m.
inor Ailments Treatment Clinics—		
	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
	114 Coltman Street	Do. do. do.
	Morrill Street	Do. do. do.
	Ellerburn Avenue	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Ainthorpe Grove School	Monday to Friday, 1.45 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Greenwich Avenue	Do. do. Saturday 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
ental Clinics—	74 Beverley Road 114 Coltman Street Morrill Street Ellerburn Avenue Greenwich Avenue	Monday to Saturday at various centres, as arranged
phthalmic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road 114 Coltman Street Morrill Street Ellerburn Avenue	Monday and Thursday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.). Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (2 p.m. to 5 p.m.), and Saturday (9-15 a.m. to 12 noon) at various centres, as arranged.

Aural Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	As arranged.
	114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. as arranged
	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged
	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, as arranged
Orthopædic Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Wednesday and Thursday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Cerebral Palsy Clinic—	Park Avenue Special School	Inspections by Pædiatrician, as arranged
Rheumatism and Heart Clinics—		
	74 Beverley Road and Morrill Street	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., as arranged
Pædiatric Clinics—	74 Beverley Road	Monday, 9.45 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. as arranged.
		Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., as arranged
	114 Coltman Street and Morrill Street	Friday, 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. as arranged.
Child Guidance Clinic—	Kingston College, 48a Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic—	Kingston College 48a Beverley Road	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	74 Beverley Road	Monday and Wednesday, 9-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Monday and Wednesday, 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Chiropody Clinics—	Witham	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.
Auditory Training—	74 Beverley Road	By appointment.

NEW CLINIC

The new clinic at Bilton Grange, the building of which was mentioned in the last report, was completed early in the current year and opened officially on the 16th February. It is a combined School Health/Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic with a common waiting room and, in addition to the Maternity and Child Welfare wing, it has a nurse's treatment room, School Medical Officer's room, dental surgery, recovery room and lavatories for staff and patients. Heating is by electric (fire brick) storage heaters which use current by night only, supplemented by ordinary electric convector heaters used as required.

This clinic has replaced the previous clinic held in Hopewell Road School and is convenient for a number of schools in the growing eastern part of the city.

Work Undertaken	Central Clinic		West Hull Clinic		East Hull Clinic		North Hull Clinic		Bilton Grange Clinic		Ainthorpe Grove Clinic		Kingston College Clinic		Summary					
															School Cases		Non-School Cases		All Cas	
	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend	New Cases	Total Attend.	New Cases	A
Inspection Work : -																				
1. Minor Ailments and General	1420	2347	2216	3776	1498	2371	1423	1712	869	1316	224	267			7451	11462	199	327	7650	11
2. Dental ..	1206	1206	1206	1206	850	850	651	651	443	443	—	—	—	—	3942	3942	414	414	4356	4
3. Orthopædic	19	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	48	5	8	19	
4. Ophthalmic ..	311	1244	388	1487	433	1804	78	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	1120	4547	90	253	1210	4
5. Aural	151	388	176	216	386	408	85	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	772	1062	26	45	798	1
6. Rheumatism and Heart ..	53	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	67	1	1	53	
7. Pædiatric ...	102	344	44	111	79	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	676	—	—	225	
8. Educational Subnormality	73	146	24	67	11	26	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	263	—	—	120	
9. Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	106	104	104	2	2	106	
10. Speech Therapy	3	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	220	96	300	—	—	96	
11. Employment Cases ..	219	219	221	221	236	236	148	148	84	84	58	58	—	—	966	966	—	—	966	
12. Miscellaneous ..	308	310	119	121	31	32	9	9	1	2	2	2	—	—	28	28	442	448	470	
Treatment Work :—																				
1. Minor Ailments (including aural)	2036	13804	4086	23075	2355	13264	1767	9402	4450	13110	1777	4653	—	—	16052	75752	419	1556	16471	77
2. *Dental including Dental Hygiene	1894	5248	1420	2244	1474	2376	852	1556	558	917	—	—	—	—	5655	11321	543	1020	6198†	12
3. Orthopædic ...	28	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	615	—	—	28	
4. Child Guidance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	1734	104	1730	2	4	106	1
5. Speech Therapy	10	713	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	507	25	1219	—	1	25	1
6. Chiropody ...	147	428	40	129	66	255	27	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	885	2	9	280	
7. Auditory Training	14	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	26	10	49	14	
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic at Park Avenue (P.H.) School : Inspections															1	79	3	40	4	
Treatments															—	—	3	445	3	

* N.B.—The figures for " New Cases " for dental work represent the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

†—In addition 32 pupils attending the Aldwork Manor Boarding Special School made 33 attendances for treatment by our Dental Officer at a clinic of the York Autho

School Clinics, 1957-60

Number of New Cases (including Non-School Cases)

Work Undertaken	1957	1958	1959	1960
Inspection Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments and General	8403	8159	8081	7650
2. Dental	4478	4438	4070	4356
3. Orthopaedic	12	24	20	19
4. Ophthalmic	1299	1253	1135	1210
5. Aural	791	1127	879	798
6. Rheumatism and Heart	69	62	50	53
7. Paediatric	220	197	221	225
8. Educational Subnormality	152	164	135	120
9. Child Guidance	127	120	87	106
10. Speech Therapy	179	83	45	96
11. Employment Cases	1066	916	980	966
12. Miscellaneous	444	488	501	470
Treatment Work :—				
1. Minor Ailments (including aural)	13633	15500	17494	16471
2.*Dental including Dental Hygiene	5794	6275	6642	†6198
3. Orthopaedic	45	35	29	28
4. Child Guidance	127	120	87	106
5. Speech Therapy	58	46	25	25
6. Chiropody	1723	1786	1932	280
7. Auditory Training	—	—	3	14
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic at Park Avenue (P.H.) School : Inspections	3	14	6	4
Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient Clinic at Park Avenue (P.H.) School : Treatments	5	2	5	3

* The figures represent new cases except for Dental where they are the total number of individuals treated during the year, whether new cases or not.

† In addition 32 pupils attending the Aldwark Manor Boarding Special School were treated by our Dental Officer at a clinic of the York Authority.

Notes on various clinic activities are given below :

(*a*) Minor Ailments

There was a decrease in the total number of cases treated during the year compared with 1959. The number of cases of ringworm of the scalp was 4. The number of cases of ringworm of the body increased from 14 in 1959 to 15 in 1960. 52 cases of scabies, which is 49 less than in the previous year, were treated during the year. The number of cases of impetigo decreased from 618 in 1959, to 357 in 1960.

(*b*) Visual Defects

A summary of the work done at the Ophthalmic Clinics is given in the table below.

Ophthalmic Clinics

	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses Prescribed
Maintained School Pupils	1116	4536	2838
Hymers College Pupils	4	11	7
Children under 5 years	90	250	64
Occupation Centre children	—	3	2
Totals	1210	4800	2911

The table below refers to conditions found at the ophthalmic clinic for the irst time during 1960. A few patients had more than one condition.

Summary of Conditions Found

Condition	Number of Examples
Small refractive error—glasses not advised	220
Small refractive error—glasses advised	212
Moderately severe refractive error (excluding Myopia)	142
Severe refractive errors (excluding Myopia)	—
Myopia, over 1D	196
Myopia (severe)	3
Squint	142
Conjunctivitis	43
Blepharitis	11
Keratitis and Ulcer	—
Nystagmus	2
Optic Atrophy	3
Uveitis	3
Cysts, Styes, etc.	2
Injuries and Foreign Bodies	4
Hysterical Conditions	4
Miscellaneous or Unclassified	20
Epicanthus	32
Total	1039

The Ophthalmic Surgeon carried out operations on 67 school children at ospitals during the year. Most of these were for the correction of squint. rtificial eyes were prescribed in four cases. The arrangements of the Hospital ye Service for the dispensing, replacement and repair of glasses were continued roughout the year. The dispensing opticians of the No. 4 Hull (A) Group lospital Management Committee continued to attend at the school clinics when ne Ophthalmologist was present in order to make measurements and fit glasses or children whose parents had chosen to have glasses supplied through the lospital Eye Service.

98 school children and 37 pre-school children were referred to the Orthoptic linic held by No. 4 Hull (A) Group Hospital Management Committee.

(c) Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

A summary of the defects found in school children investigated at the Aural Clinics is given in the table following

Aural Clinics

Disease	New Cases	Attendances	Operation Required
Otitis Media	12	36	3
Congenital Deafness	1	49	—
Other Ear Defects	79	268	5
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	296	306	323
Chronic Tonsillitis only	36	46	29
Adenoids only	1	1	1
Other Nose and Throat Defects	347	398	243
Total	772	1104*	604

* Includes 41 pupils seen by the Otologist at the Sutton (Deaf) School.

Operations were carried out at various hospitals, the hospital admission officers concerned having been informed direct by the School Health Service of the surg eon's recomendations.

During the year individual hearing aids were provided through the National Health Service for 5 pupils attending the School for the Deaf, 2 pupils attending the Open Air School, 2 pupils attending the Northumberland Avenue Special School, 1 pupil attending the Wold Road Partially sighted School, 11 partially deaf pupils attending ordinary schools, and 1 pre-school child.

(d) Orthopædic and Postural Defects

A summary of the work carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic is given in the tables below. No whole-time physiotherapist was available at the Central School Clinic, the work being carried out by a part-time physiotherapist for two sessions a week only. Unfortunately it still remains that only the more serious cases may have regular physiotherapy.

Central Orthopædic Clinic.

(A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopaedic Surgeons

Type of Case	School Cases		M. & C.W. Cases	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	9	—	—
Cerebral Palsy—				
(a) Spastic	1	6	—	—
(b) Athetoid	—	—	—	—
(c) Ataxic	—	—	—	—
Osteochondritis	—	1	—	—
Fractures and Injuries	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (bone)	—	—	—	—
Birth paralysis	—	—	—	—
Flat Feet		10	1	2
Valgus ankles	—	—	1	1
Other forms	10	22	3	5
	14	48	5	8

Total new cases—19. Total attendances for inspection—56.

(B) *Treatment*

Form of Treatment	School Cases	M. & C. W. Cases
	Attendances	Attendances
Massage	—	—
Electrical	22	—
Remedial Exercises	593	—
Other	—	—
Total	615	—

Orthopædic appliances prescribed by the surgeons at the clinics were supplied by the Regional Hospital Board.

(e) Heart Disease and Rheumatism

This Clinic continued its work in conjunction with the Cardiac Unit established by the Regional Hospital Board at the Kingston General Hospital. Details of the work at the clinic are given below. The work at the clinic represents that of a provisional sorting centre, so that the attendances there are few. The supervision of cases found to have organic heart disease is carried out at the hospital at the wish of the Cardiologist.

Condition	School Cases		Children under 5 years		Totals	
	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.	New Cases	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection	—	1	—	—	—	1
(b) without heart affection	4	5	—	—	4	5
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) without heart affection	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above	2	2	—	—	2	2
4. Congenital Heart Disease	16	20	—	—	16	20
5. Functional Heart Disorder	18	26	1	1	19	27
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder	12	12	—	—	12	12
Totals	52	67	1	1	53	68

(f) Treatment by Artificial Light

This treatment is given at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; 85 pupils were treated during the year.

(*g*) Pædiatric Clinic

The number of new cases seen during the year was 225 and the total attendances were 676.

The table printed below shows the diseases or defects apparent in the cases attending.

Defects	New Cases	Total Attendances
Nutritional Disorders	—	4
Skin	7	12
Eyes—(*a*) Vision	—	—
(*b*) Squint	—	—
(*c*) Other	1	3
Ears	—	1
Nose or Throat	13	39
Speech	—	1
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Endocrine disorder	22	161
Heart and circulation	2	5
Blood Diseases	6	12
Lungs—		
(*a*) Asthma	14	42
Asthma and Rheumatism	1	1
Asthma and Other Allergic Conditions	1	11
(*b*) Bronchitis	8	30
(*c*) T.B.	—	1
(*d*) Other	1	11
Renal	2	2
Tuberculosis, non-pulmonary	—	—
Abdomen	7	19
Rheumatism	3	15
Developmental—		
(*a*) Hernia	1	2
(*b*) Other	12	30
Orthopaedic—		
(*a*) Posture	—	—
(*b*) Other	1	3
Nervous System—		
(*a*) Epilepsy	5	29
(*b*) Other	5	14
Psychological—		
(*a*) Development	1	1
(*b*) Stability	64	142
Genital Organs	2	2
Healed Anal Fissure	1	1
No Organic Disease Detected	45	82
Totals	225	676

(*h*) Dental Treatment

Once again the report on the School Dental Service is lacking in encouragement. The pattern is very similar to that of last year except that there is a further decrease is staff. The number of full-time Dental Officers remains the same, namely two, but there has been a decrease in the number of sessions provided by part-time Dental Officers

During the year 1959, it will be recalled, there was fall in the effective strength from almost four and a half Dental Officers to a little over two and a half. During 1960 there was a further decrease resulting in a loss of two more sessions a week.

Against this somewhat depressing background it is not altogether surprising that the amount of work reported in the statistical tables shows a decline. There are now five clinics to be serviced and it is a matter of experience that, the wider a Dental Officer's work is spread, the more difficult it becomes to cope with the case load. Correspondingly more time is spent in dealing with casual cases of toothache and more time is spent in interviewing parents, all of which takes time from that available for the performance of operative dentistry.

There is an ever increasing demand for conservative and orthodontic treatment which makes it difficult to carry out routine dental inspections. It is found that, as a result of shortage of Dental Surgeons in the General Dental Service, many parents are finding it impossible to obtain dental treatment for their children outside the School Dental Service.

The services of the Dental Hygienist continue to make a valuable contribution to the School Dental Service. The Head Teachers have co-operated enthusiastically in this service. It is a pity that more staff for this type of work are not available.

Two air turbine machines have been installed during the year and the provision of more is planned. These are found to be highly successful and are a great help in easing the work which has always been found excessively tedious for both operator and patient.

The service to Aldwark Manor Residential School is being maintained by means of visits to the school for inspection and to the School Dental Clinic in York for treatment. The Maternity and Child Welfare Service is also receiving approximately one-eleventh of the School Dental Officers' time.

In conclusion, it can be stressed that there is a tremendous amount of work to be done within the School Dental Service, but without trained personnel there seems little hope of accomplishment.

Dental Treatment

	1959		1960	
	School-children	All Cases	School-children	All Cases
(*a*) by Dental Officers—				
Cases	4655	5032	4346	4761
Attendances	10703	11580	9555	10329
Fillings	3573	3661	2433	2533
Extractions	9294	11743	8601	10471
Other Operations (including Radiography)	1943	2130	1740	1881
Administration of General Anaesthetics	1714	1998	1559	1829
(*b*) by Dental Hygienist —				
Cases	1533	1639	1341	1463
Attendances	2236	2450	1799	2038
Scaling and Gum Treatment	1515	1690	1300	1486
Polishing and Oral Hygiene	2221	2424	1791	2025

Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases

	Health Committee			*Children's Committee
	Children under 5 years	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Ineducable Children	
(*a*) By Dental Officers—				
Cases	242	172	—	2
Attendances	338	434	—	2
Extractions—				
(1) Temporary Teeth	598	—	—	1
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	1264	—	7
Fillings—				
(1) Temporary Teeth	12	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	—	88	—	—
Other Operations (including Radiography)	16	125	—	—
Administration of General Anaesthetics	162	106	—	2
(*b*) By Dental Hygienist—				
Cases	1	121	—	—
Attendances	1	238	—	—
Scaling and Gum Treatment	—	186	—	—
Polishing and Oral Hygiene	1	233	—	—

* In addition 29 children of school age were inspected on admission to the Children's Homes or on being boarded out

(*i*) Child Guidance

Staff

The year has seen further changes in clinic personnel. Mrs. E. P. W. Clark joined the staff on 1st January to fill the position of Assistant Educational Psychologist vacated by Mr. A. C. Smith. Mr. J. E. Merritt joined the clinic on 1st February, taking over the duties of Senior Educational Psychologist from Mr. G. F. Reed. Mrs. Aitken, who had been with the service since its inception ten years ago, left the clinic in November on moving from the Hull area. The post of Psychiatrist remained vacant all the year, but Dr. Waters, Physician Superintendent of the Mental Deficiency Hospitals, has helped us out. Dr. Waters has been able to interview a small number of cases but is not able to provide treatment sessions.

Clinical

The loss of psychiatric sessions and the inevitable delay in filling other positions has caused a drop in the figures for clinic attendance. This had been further accentuated by the loss of continuity due to changeover of personnel. Against this can be set the fact that more time has been taken up in interviews with parents. Groups of parents have also attended the clinic during the year, and it is hoped that more lasting results will be achieved by devoting this extra time to the people in whose hands the child's well-being really lies.

Work on the problem of enuresis has been followed up and extended during the year. Two additional diagnostic techniques have been introduced and are being developed experimentally.

The Education Committee has provided for the reproduction of materials for tackling problems presented by intractable non-readers. The system has been successfully used in the clinic throughout the year, and its value will be increased when the materials become available to the schools which can then consolidate the work done in the clinic.

Liason

Close contact has been sought and maintained with other organisations. Informal meetings have been held quite frequently to discuss general and particular problems when there has been an overlap between services.

The changeover in staff has been facilitated by the loyalty and experience of the remaining members so that there has not been any undue disturbance of the work of the clinic. The new staff have quickly established themselves as effective members of the team.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Guidance Clinic :

Diagnosis	1st Attendances (New Cases)	Later Attendances (All Cases)	Total Attendances
Maladjustment	15	507	522
Maladjustment and enuresis	7	133	140
Maladjustment and encopresis	2	26	28
Maladjustment and educational retardation	2	45	47
Maladjustment and speech difficulty	1	2	3
Maladjustment, enuresis and Encopresis	—	7	7
Obsessional	1	1	2
Anxiety state	—	38	38
Anxiety and speech problems	1	2	3
Behaviour disorder and Epilepsy	1	—	1
Behaviour problem	34	245	279
Educational retardation	19	442	461
Educational retardation and behaviour problem	5	70	75
Educational retardation and speech defects	2	6	8
E.S.N. and maladjustment	2	4	6
E.S.N.	5	35	40
Elective mutism	—	1	1
Domestic situation	1	1	2
Pyromania	1	4	5
Cycloid	—	9	9
School Phobia	5	40	45
Not yet diagnosed	1	6	7
Nothing abnormal diagnosed	1	4	5
Total	106	1628	1734

(j) Speech Therapy

Work in the Speech Therapy Department has proceeded along the same lines as in previous years. Priority has been given to weekly treatment of the more severe cases, and to seeing new cases as soon as possible after referral. In order to avoid an excessively long waiting period for treatment, children with minor defects have been seen at longer intervals, and help and advice is given at each visit. In most cases steady improvement has resulted. Considerable time at each visit is spent on advising the parents, as intelligent understanding and carrying out of the Speech Therapist's instructions is a big factor in the children's progress.

Park Avenue Special School was visited twice a week for most of the year, but because of the large number of children awaiting treatment at the clinics, it was thought no longer fair to devote two sessions a week to the very small number receiving treatment regularly at Park Avenue and the weekly visits have, therefore, been reduced to one.

Contact with schools has been maintained by telephone and letters.

Co-operation with the Child Guidance Clinic continues.

The following table summarises the work done at the speech clinic :

Defects	Inspections		Treatments	
	New Cases	Total Attendances	New Cases	Total Attendances
Stammer	15	60	2	292
Stammer and Dyslalia	3	16	1	23
Stammer and Dysphasia	—	3	—	1
Dyslalia	61	171	13	477
Dysarthria	—	6	1	98
Dysarthria and Dysphasia	—	—	—	10
Dysphasia	6	20	4	170
Dysarthria and Dyslalia	2	3	1	65
Dyslalia and Dysphasia	—	—	—	3
Cleft Palate	2	12	1	61
Hearing loss	—	1	—	1
No abnormality diagnosed	6	7	2	19
Not yet diagnosed	1	1	—	—
Total	96	300	25	1220

(*k*) Foot Defects

The following table shows the defects treated by the chiropodist :

Defects	No. of Cases	Attendances
Injury from badly fitting shoes	7	7
Corns	56	56
Callosities	14	14
Verruca Pedis	131	729
Nail abnormalities	19	27
Hallux Valgus	11	11
Other toe deformities	5	5
Pes Planus	5	5
Pes Cavus	1	1
Pronated feet	—	1
Valgus feet and ankles	1	1
Miscellaneous	28	28
	278	885

In addition 2 pre-school cases were treated (both verruca cases) involving 9 attendances.

These figures show a considerable decrease over previous years. This is due to the death of one chiropodist who had been on the staff since chiropody clinics were commenced in 1951. It has been impossible to obtain more staff and the remaining chiropodist found it necessary to reduce her sessions to one per week. In view of these difficulties arrangements were made for urgent cases of verrucae to be treated by clinic nurses at the Minor Ailments Clinics. 572 cases who were thus treated would normally have been referred to the chiropody clinics.

VII—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PROPHYLAXIS)

(*a*) Mass Radiography and B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme

Arrangements were made for B.C.G. vaccination sessions to be held during March, 1960, for the 705 children and students who, for various reasons, had not been dealt with during the sessions held from October to December 1959, together with the students from two colleges who were not dealt with during the same period. 761 tuberculin tests were carried out, and of 713 cases where a reaction was ascertained, 274 (39.09%) were found to be positive. Of the remaining 439 tuberculin negative cases 427 were vaccinated.

Chest X-ray examination of the 650 children who gave a positive result to the tuberculin test during the 1959/1960 programme was undertaken at the Victoria Children's Hospital, Park Street, and four were referred to the Chest Clinic with the following results :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Possible Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis (still under observation)	1

The families of those children and students who showed a positive result to the tuberculin test were asked, as in previous years, to undergo a chest X-ray and some 830 letters to parents or guardians were despatched. The 453 replies gave the names of 768 volunteers for chest X-ray, 413 actually attending the Mass Radiography Unit ; of these 30 were recalled for large film examination with the following results:—

Referred to Chest Clinic

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Others	4

Referred to Heart Clinic

Heart Lesion	2

No Action

Other abnormalities	5
No significant abnormality	5
Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	10

B.C.G. Vaccination of Children, 13 years of age and upwards and Students, 1960/61

The result of the sessions which took place during October to December, 960 are shown in the table attached. There remain 732 children and students, vho did not commence or complete the course, to be dealt with early in 1961, ogether with the students of one college and children of six schools who could iot be dealt with in 1960 owing to the increased numbers covered by the scheme.

In keeping with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health regarding adiological hazards, it was decided that children under 12 years of age who were iotified as being contacts of positive reactors to the tuberculin test should be ested themselves, and only if a positive reaction occurred should they be X-rayed.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children, 1960/61

	No. on Roll		No. of Consents		Percentage of Consents		No. Tested Result Known		No. Positive		Percentage Positive (Percentage of total nos. read)		Tested but course not completed		Received B.C.G. Vaccination	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total ...	3729	3310	2650	2337	71.06	70.60	2069	2190	529	368	25.56	16.80	148	138	1712	1607
pils not resident in Kingston upon Hull	259	150	207	81	79.92	54.00	149	66	51	11	34.23	13.58	9	3	98	53
upils resident in Kingston upon Hull	3470	3160	2443	2256	70.40	71.39	1920	2124	478	357	24.89	16.81	139	135	1614	1554

These figures include pupils attending Independent schools and establishments for Further education.

(*b*) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

4,982 children had one or more injections of poliomyelitis vaccine during 1960. Of these, 3,823 received a third injection having received their first two injections in an earlier year. 587 received a third injection having received their first and/or second injections also during 1960, whilst 572 completed only their first and second injections during 1960.

(*c*) Diphtheria Immunisation

The table below relates to immunisation of school children only but it must not be forgotten that many children have been immunised before commencing school attendance.

	At Clinics	At Schools	Total
Immunised	433	505	938
Re-inforcing Injection....	68	6016	6074

(*d*) Tetanus Immunisation

A programme of tetanus immunisation was also commenced at the schools during 1960. The course consists of three injections with a waiting period of six weeks between the first and second injections followed by a third injection approximately a year later. During 1960, 4,764 school children commenced the course and of these 4,148 received two injections.

VIII—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (INCIDENCE)

The incidence of infectious diseases among school children is shown below :

Disease	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total 1960	Total 1959
Scarlet Fever	115	59	28	34	236	188
Pneumonia	6	7	6	7	26	46
Dysentery	4	1	6	4	15	441
Measles	6	2	63	124	195	514
Whooping Cough	88	93	50	19	250	222
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	3	—	—	3	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	2	—
Salmonella	—	3	126	2	131	—
Malaria	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	4	12	1	1	18	—
Total	225	180	281	191	877	1414

IX—MORTALITY AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table printed below shows the causes of death among school pupils during the year.

Disease or other Cause	Male	Female	Total
Pneumonia and suprarenal haemorrhage	—	1	1
Pneumonia and Mongolism	1	—	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	—	3	3
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	1
Otitis Media and Cerebellar Abscess	1	—	1
Sphenoid sinusitis and subdural abscess	1	—	1
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	1	—	1
Aplastic anaemia	1	—	1
Hepatitis	1	—	1
Hodgkins' Disease	1	—	1
Infected artificial bladder, pyelonephritis and spina bifida	—	1	1
Poisoning (suicide)	1	—	1
Burns	—	1	1
Motor Accidents	1	1	2
Drowning	2	—	2
Other accidents	2	—	2
Total	14	7	21

X—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(*a*) Ascertainment

There was no change in the arrangements for ascertainment of handicapped pupils.

Recommendations of examining medical officers relating to the ascertainment of educationally subnormal pupils are given below. The figures include cases examined for the first time, re-examinations of pupils not previously classified as educationally subnormal, and re-examination of pupils previously classified as educationally subnormal who had not been admitted to a special school.

The power of the Local Health Authority to exercise statutory supervision after school leaving age and the corresponding power of the Local Education Authority to report pupils for this purpose were repealed by the Mental Health Act, 1959, which came into force on the 1st November, 1960. No further examinations for this purpose are carried out and any supervision given after leaving is quite informal and voluntary.

The figures relating to reports to the Local Health Authority do not agree with those given on page 214 since actual reports are not always made in the same year as the recommendations, and the figures on page 214 include cases reported after attendance at a special school.

Report to Local Health Authority—	
Report to remain in force	2
Unsuitable for education at school	16
Requiring supervision on leaving school	8
Educationally Subnormal—Special Educational Treatment in—	
(*a*) Day Special School	44
(*b*) Residential Special School	1
(*c*) Ordinary School	94
Not Educationally Subnormal	37
Classification deferred	61
	263

(*b*) Special Schools

The numbers on the registers of each of the special schools in January, 1960, were as follows :—

Park Avenue (Physically Handicapped)	87
Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.)	173
Cottingham Road (Open Air)	197
Sutton (Deaf)	50
Wold Road (Partially Sighted)	45
Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S N.)	58

The figures include three deaf, five physically handicapped, and 46 educationally sub-normal (Boarding Special School) pupils resident in the areas of other Local Education Authorities. Responsibility for the cost of their education has been accepted by the Authorities concerned.

Regular inspections of the special defects concerned were carried out by approved medical staff.

Park Avenue School for Physically Handicapped Pupils

The number of non-ambulant pupils, which has been increasing for some years, makes heavy demands on the staff in connection with transport and toileting. The Committee has given much thought to the provision of more adequate means of conveyance from home to school and has explored the possibility of converting a bus for this purpose. The conversion will make it possible to take children aboard in their wheelchairs. It is hoped that the final modification will incorporate a hydraulic device for lifting each chair (complete with passenger) into the rear of the vehicle.

A gramophone has been provided for the physiotherapy room. Unfortunately short staffing has limited the physiotherapy and even more so the speech therapy at the school.

On August 23rd the school reached the fortieth anniversary of its opening in 1920. A birthday party was held on the first following suitable day at the beginning of the autumn term. Among the guests was Mrs. E. S. Pashley, the first Head Teacher of the school.

Parent Teacher Association meetings were well supported.

There have been several school outings to places of interest.

The Old Students' Association held a very successful annual reunion dinner nd party as usual.

One whole-time and two part-time physiotherapists were employed at the chool throughout the year. The speech therapist attended for two sessions veekly.

A summary of the inspections and treatments carried out at the school is iven below.

Inspections by Orthopædic Consultant	49
Inspections by Consultant Pædiatrician	119*

* (*Includes* 4 *children resident in the East Riding,* 8 *children not yet of school age and* 6 *children reported to the Local Health Authority*).

Treatments—

(*a*) Registered Pupils :—

Remedial Exercises	2542
Electrical	206
Minor Ailments	943
Speech Therapy	219
Miscellaneous	270
Massage	64
Weighing and measuring	94

(*b*) Cerebral Palsy Out-Patient treatments 445

Orthopædic appliances were provided and repaired under National Health ervice arrangements.

During the year 9 pupils were admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment.

During the year 11 children left the school in the following circumstances :

Transferred to special school for Educationally subnormal pupils	1
Transferred to hospital special school	1
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for receiving education in school	1
On attaining 16 years	5
Deceased	3

Pupils at Park Avenue (P.H.) School as at 31st December, 1960.

	Boys	Girls
Cerebral Palsy : Spastic	25	10
Athetoid	2	1
Old Poliomyelitis	4	4
Muscular Dystrophy	4	—
Perthe's Disease	2	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	2
Rheumatic Heart	—	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	4	3
Congenital Deformity (limb)	3	—
Cerebral Degeneration	2	—
Spinal Tumour	1	1
Haemophilia	4	—
Fractured Skull	—	1
Spina Bifida	4	1
Dermatomyositis	—	1
Spinal cord degeneration	1	1
Bone dyscrasia	—	2

Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.) School

Minor improvements have been made to this unsatisfactory old building. Extra lights have been installed in the hall. The staff room has been altered by the removal of " risers " and lino laid. Television has been installed and lessons from four series are watched. Bookshelves have been provided for the new permanent library. Unfortunately, for lack of other space, both television and library have been placed in the staff room. A tape recorder has been ordered and delivery is expected early after the end of the year.

The whole school went on a day's outing to Filey ; but, unfortunately, the very worst day for weather was chosen.

The number of formal re-examinations of pupils in attendance at the school ırried out during the year was 146.

During the year 39 children left the school in the following circumstances :

Transferred to ordinary schools	1
Transferred to approved schools	5
Reported to Local Health Authority as unsuitable for education in school	6
On attaining 16 years, reported to Local Health Authority for supervision under M.D. Acts	17
On attaining 16 years not for supervision	9
Left the City	1

ldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.) School

The number of formal re-examinations of pupils in attendance at the school ırried out during the year was 57.

During the year 3 Kingston upon Hull pupils left the school in the following rcumstances :

On attaining 16 years, reported to Local Health Authority for supervision	3

Difficulty continues to be experienced in arranging for dental treatment this school, which is situated nearly two hours journey by road from Kingston pon Hull. The Principal School Dental Officer has carried out regular inspec- ons at the school and, no other arrangement for dental treatment being available, e spent four sessions in York using a dental surgery loaned by the York ducation Committee. In this way he was able to give dental treatment to 32 upils from the school, who made 33 attendances in all.

ottingham Road (Open Air) School

A full-time nurse and a part-time physiotherapist were employed at the hool and the pupils were kept under close medical supervision and treatment roughout the year. The following table shows the work carried out :

General re-inspections by Medical Officers	453
Shower baths	6552
Cleanliness inspections	6542
Weighing and measuring	3145
Treatments of minor ailments	6594
Remedial exercises including breathing exercises	1244
Sunlight treatment	105

During the year 52 children left in the following circumstances :

Transferred to ordinary schools	31
Transferred to special school for Educationally Sub-normal pupils	1
On attaining 16 years	8
Left at 15 years	12

Pupils at Cottingham Road Open Air School (as at 31st December, 1960.)

	Boys	Girls
Asthma	31	8
Bronchitis	15	8
Bronchiectasis	5	4
Quiescent Tuberculosis (Lungs)	1	1
Quiescent Tuberculosis (Bone)	2	—
Rheumatism	2	—
Rheumatic Carditis	1	1
Congenital Heart Disorder	2	1
Collapsed Lung	—	1
Old Poliomyelitis	2	—
Epilepsy	2	—
Seborrhoeic Dermatitis	—	1
Eczema	—	2
Debility	30	55
Chronic Nephritis	1	2
Coeliac Disease	1	1
Epidermolysis Bullosa	—	3
Migraine	1	—
Psoriasis	2	3
Sinusitis	1	—

Biscuits continue to be supplied with the morning milk at a maximum charge of 2½d. a week to the parents concerned.

The school buses now carry the children right to the school gates, certain modifications in the long drive from Cottingham Road having been effected to make it possible for the buses to turn. This is a great improvement but problems still remain for the school special buses start from the city centre, and children make their way to the city centre by ordinary service bus for which they get free tickets. This may sometimes be difficult for children who live in the outskirts on the new estates.

Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School

Two new sinks with hot water have been installed in Hut 2. All cloakrooms have now got wash basins with hot water.

Four boys have passed the examination for, and been admitted to, the new Grammar School for Partially Sighted Children at Exhall Grange near Coventry.

In addition to the four boys mentioned above, four others left the school on attaining 16 years of age.

Pupils in Wold Road (Partially Sighted) School as at 31.12.60.

	Boys	Girls
Myopia	5	8
Nystagmus	6	3
Cataract	1	—
Optic Atrophy	1	2
Myopia and Nystagmus	3	2
Nystagmus and Microphtalmia	1	—
Nystagmus and Cataract	—	1
Optic Atrophy, subluxated lenses and Detached Retina	1	—
Albino (without nystagmus)	2	—
Hypermetropic astigmatism	1	—
Myopia and Glaucoma	1	—
Myopia, Cataract and Glaucoma	1	—

The pupils are under the regular care of the Ophthalmologist.

Sutton (Deaf) School

The pupils are under the regular care of the Otologist who visits the school as well as seeing them at the clinic. An increasing number of children of nursery school age are being admitted ; the present number is 9.

The new dining room and kitchen, the building of which started in late 1959, was completed and opened at Easter. The dining accommodation is now quite adequate.

Alterations have been made to one of the rooms, which is isolated in a short corridor, to make it suitable for a nursery class. Nursery height flush lavatories and wash basins have been installed opening off the corridor. The unit has its own door from the corridor to the playground. The room is fitted with the Westrex induction loop amplifying system. A nursery nurse and a nursery teacher are expected to be appointed early in 1961.

The four rooms in the main block (including the nursery classroom) have been fitted with the Westrex induction loop amplifying system. The necessary sound proofing of the rooms concerned is to be done early in the coming year.

During the year 6 pupils left the school in the following circumstances :

On attaining 16 years	3
Transferred to boarding grammar school for the deaf	1
Withdrawn at request of East Riding Local Education Authority	1
No longer deaf	1

Pupils attending Sutton School for the Deaf (as on 31.12.60).

	Boys		Girls	
	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Deaf	Partially Deaf
Congenital	32	—	13	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	—	1	—
Meningitis	3	1	1	—
Otitis Media	—	—	—	1
Uncertain	1	—	—	—

Follow-up of Kingston upon Hull pupils who left Special Schools in 1959 *and* 1960.

	School						
	Park Avenue (P.H.)	Cottingham Road (Open Air)	Northumberland Avenue (E.S.N.)	Aldwark Manor Boarding (E.S.N.)	Wold Road (P.S.)	Sutton (Deaf)	Other Special Schools
Regular Employment	4	31	30	2	5	6	2
Irregular Employment	—	3	2	—	1	—	—
Unemployed	—	1	5	1	—	—	1
Further Education/Training	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adult Occupation Centre	1	1	4	2	—	—	—
Approved Schools	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Untraceable	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Left Area	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Living in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

c) Young Deaf Children not attending schools, etc.

Unfortunately the Teacher of the Deaf working on pre-school children esigned at the end of 1959 and a successor, Miss D. K. Taylor, was not appointed ıntil September, 1960. She has now, therefore, been with us for one term. Her ist has included all children, whether known to be deaf or only suspected, who vere too young or immature to attend school. She has also followed-up partiılly deaf children, who are benefiting from the companionship of normal speaking hildren by attending ordinary nursery or infant schools. All these she has trained n the use of residual hearing, speech and lipreading. They have been seen at he school clinic, at home, or at school as appeared most likely to help the child, he mother and the other teachers. An important part of the work has been explaining to the mothers the difficulties of their deaf children and advising them on how to help the children at home.

The teacher has assisted at the diagnostic sessions of the otologists both at he school clinic and the Children's Hospital. She has visited the hospital wards. She co-operates with the Head Master of the Sutton School for the Deaf in deciding when each particular child is ready for entry to the school.

The work remains experimental and final conclusions cannot be made; but the impression is that these young children are being given an interest in ound and speech quicker than was the case before. Parents are certainly ppreciative of the help and advice.

New cases	14
Total attendances at the clinic	75
School visits	93
Home visits	90
Hospital visits	6

d) Partially Deaf Children in ordinary schools

Since March, 1957, classes have been held at the Brunswick Avenue (College f Commerce) premises on Saturday mornings, at which teachers of the deaf from he Sutton School for the Deaf give remedial and lip-reading instruction to partially deaf children who attend ordinary schools during the week. The average ttendance has been 8.

Two Model 70 Amplivox portable audiometers are in use and sweep frequency surveys were carried out at eight schools involving twenty-eight visits with the following results :—

First tests	672
Repeat Tests	75
Referred to otologist	14
No. given hearing aids	2
No. classified as partially deaf	1
No. recommended for deaf school	—
No. given other forms of treatment	4

It is hoped to extend these surveys in 1961.

XI—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

The authority has two nursery schools and 12 nursery classes (at ten schools) with accommodation for 135 in schools and 360 in the classes. Admission is not based on the medical condition of the children, but the school nurses provide information about home conditions, etc., to assist the Chief Education Officer in deciding priorities. Medical officers visited the nursery schools and classes at intervals to carry out routine medical inspections and to make general observations on the children. A school nurse visited each nursery school and class weekly.

XII—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It has been the Education Committee's policy during 1960 to ensure that the standards of physical education are maintained and the facilities improved so that physical education continues as an important part of the school curriculum, and that regular lessons in physical activities, games training, swimming and dancing are possible.

In addition, encouragement has been given to the various club activities and school sports, leagues and competitions which have been carried out in conjunction with the various schools' sports associations.

Encouragement has also been given to the development of various outdoor activities and it has been pleasing to note the progress of canoe clubs, youth hostelling during the holidays, school camps and excursions.

In order to give further opportunity for participation in outdoor activities, a canvas camp school was set up in a wooded area on the edge of the North Yorkshire Moors where opportunities were available for camp craft and outdoor activities. Parties of senior children from various schools attended this camp school for a week at a time throughout the summer months. Following the success of the scheme in 1960, it has been decided to continue the camp in future years and to extend the activities so that the camp may be used in connection with the tests involved in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

It has always been the wish of the Committee that emphasis should be given to swimming instruction, and, through making the maximum use of every swimming pool available within the City, it has been possible to ensure that every boy and girl is given the opportunity to learn to swim whilst at school. From records kept over the past three years it has been ascertained that over 84 per cent of the the children leaving school each year were able to swim.

XIII—PROVISION OF MEALS

The School Health Service is not directly concerned with the provision of meals but the statistics printed below are of general interest.

Total dinners supplied—2,893,284

Month	Largest number of dinners in one week	Largest number of pupils fed in one week
January	70540	13888
February	71624	14091
March	71771	14130
April	72869	14360
May	71377	14060
June	68295	13659
July	67136	13242
August	Holidays	Holidays
September	72487	14322
October	73339	14474
November	75244	14879
December	75363	14917

XIV—MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere in this report, other duties have been carried out as shown below.

Medical Examinations—

Children, employed out of school hours	966
Children, in connection with theatrical employment	28
Children referred from the Juvenile Court	19
Teachers, mostly in connection with absence from duty	2
Students, prior to admission to Training Colleges	102
Teachers, on appointment	162

Tests of first-aid knowledge of adult students of the Nautical College	163

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES
for the year ended 31st December, 1960

FORM 8M

umber of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1961—56,713

PART I

EDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth) (1)	Number of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical condition of Pupils inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	Percentage of col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	Percentage of col. 2 (6)
1956 and later	194	194	100.0	—	—
1955	1639	1637	99.9	2	0.1
1954	3673	3659	99.6	14	0.4
1953	124	123	99.2	1	0.8
1952	34	34	100.0	—	—
1951	3	2	66.7	1	33.3
1950	1490	1488	99.9	2	0.1
1949	4096	4091	99.9	5	0.1
1948	195	195	100.0	—	—
1947	17	17	100.0	—	—
1946	483	483	100.0	—	—
1945 and earlier	4071	4067	99.9	4	0.1
TOTAL	16019	15990	99.8	29	0.2

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
1956 and later	1	16	17
1955	2	175	176
1954	7	474	479
1953	—	8	8
1952	—	2	2
1951	—	—	—
1950	72	91	160
1949	190	339	509
1948	7	10	16
1947	5	2	6
1946	25	23	46
1945 and earlier	190	239	420
TOTAL	499	1379	1839

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	8393
Number of Re-inspections	15108
	23501

TABLE D

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	189257
(ii)	Total number of *individual* pupils found to be *infested*	3243
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	44
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	—

PART II

DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

NOTE :—All defects noted at medical inspection as requiring treatment are included in this table, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections						Total	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others			
(1)	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring Observation (3)	Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring Observation (5)	Requiring Treatment (6)	Requiring Observation (7)	Requiring Treatment (8)	Requ Obser
Skin	78	24	89	12	107	10	274	
Eyes : (*a*) Vision	10	4	215	8	274	35	499	
(*b*) Squint	67	28	1	—	10	3	78	
(*c*) Other	30	10	13	4	41	4	84	
Ears : (*a*) Hearing	18	20	9	4	21	16	48	
(*b*) Otitis Media	27	46	—	1	11	19	38	
(*c*) Other	7	7	3	1	11	1	21	
Nose and Throat	275	619	27	22	97	183	399	8
Speech	31	80	3	2	22	21	56	1
Lymphatic Glands	79	469	1	10	9	148	89	6
Heart	17	39	15	10	14	16	46	
Lungs	27	229	—	27	11	82	38	3
Developmental : (*a*) Hernia	19	36	4	—	5	3	28	
(*b*) Other	10	93	12	10	27	112	49	2
Orthopaedic : (*a*) Posture	6	33	2	16	—	36	8	
(*b*) Feet	15	38	41	14	13	35	69	
(*c*) Other	28	43	18	19	11	37	57	
Nervous System : (*a*) Epilepsy	6	8	3	7	1	4	10	
(*b*) Other	12	17	4	3	16	22	32	
Psychological: (*a*) Development	5	9	1	1	5	2	11	
(*b*) Stability	20	36	1	5	11	22	32	
Abdomen	9	28	4	3	7	22	20	
Other	30	68	19	30	43	112	92	2

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
(1)	(2)	(3)
Skin	1086	18
Eyes : (*a*) Vision	128	43
(*b*) Squint	23	1
(*c*) Other	438	33
Ears : (*a*) Hearing	41	89
(*b*) Otitis Media	25	—
(*c*) Other	249	5
Nose and Throat	38	13
Speech	10	1
Lymphatic Glands	8	1
Heart	2	—
Lungs	13	4
Developmental : (*a*) Hernia	—	—
(*b*) Other	6	1
Orthopaedic : (*a*) Posture	—	1
(*b*) Feet	20	5
(*c*) Other	29	2
Nervous System : (*a*) Epilepsy	5	1
(*b*) Other	3	2
Psychological : (*a*) Development	1	1
(*b*) Stability	14	2
Abdomen	7	3
Other	5014	220

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—**EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	1311
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	5583
Total	6894
Number of Pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	3659

TABLE B.—**DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(*a*) for diseases of the ear	55
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	1874
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	316
Received other forms of treatment	800
Total	3045
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(*a*) in 1960	24
(*b*) in previous years	81

TABLE C.—**ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS**

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(*a*) Number of pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	145
(*b*) Pupils treated at School for Postural defects	65
Total	210

TABLE D.—**DISEASES OF THE SKIN** (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS, FOR WHICH SEE TABLE D OF PART I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(i) Scalp	4
(ii) Body	15
Scabies	52
Impetigo	357
Other skin diseases	1439
Total	1867

TABLE E—**CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT**

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinic	153

TABLE F—**SPEECH THERAPY**

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapist	78

TABLE G.—**OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN**

(*a*)	Pupils with Minor Ailments	14870
(*b*)	Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(*c*)	Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	3319*
(*d*)	Pupils who received Poliomyelitis Vaccination	4982
(*e*)	Other—	
	(1) Artificial Sunlight	85
	(2) Chiropody	306
	(3) Cerebral Palsy	39
	(4) Auditory Training	14
	(5) Diphtheria immunisation (938) and re-inforcing injections (6074)	7012
	(6) Tetanus : 1st and 2nd injections (4148)	
	1st injections only (616)	4764
	Total	35391

*This figure includes pupils attending Independent schools and establishments for Further education.

PART IV

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

1	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—			
	(*a*) At Periodic Inspections			1120
	(*b*) As Specials			3942
	Total			5062
2	Number found to require treatment			4599
3	Number offered treatment			4473
4	Number actually treated			4346
5	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment including those shewn under 11(*h*)			9555
6	Half-days devoted to Periodic (School) Inspection 8 / Treatment* 1063	Total		1071
7	Fillings — Permanent Teeth 2410 / Temporary Teeth 23	Total		2433
8	Number of teeth filled — Permanent Teeth 2106 / Temporary Teeth 22	Total		2128
9	Extractions — Permanent Teeth 3054 / Temporary Teeth 5547	Total		8601
10	Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions			1559
11	Orthodontics—			
	(*a*) Cases commenced during the year			60
	(*b*) Cases carried forward from previous year.			162
	(*c*) Cases completed during the year			42
	(*d*) Cases discontinued during the year			30
	(*e*) Pupils treated with appliances			217
	(*f*) Removable appliances fitted			158
	(*g*) Fixed appliances fitted			—
	(*h*) Total attendances			1453
12	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth			95
13	Other Operations— Permanent Teeth 1698 / Temporary Teeth 42	Total		1740

*The total number of sessions devoted to treatment of all types of cases was 1149. Separate sessions were not devoted to the treatment of non-school cases. The time devoted to the treatment of cases other than school pupils is estimated at 86 sessions, leaving 1063 sessions devoted to the treatment of school pupils.

FORM 21 M.

ANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epileptic (10) Speech Defects		TOTAL 1–10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
During the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1960											
Handicapped pupils *newly placed* in Special Schools (other than hospital special schools) or Boarding Homes	—	1	8	—	49	9	33	1	—	—	101
Handicapped pupils, *newly assessed* as needing special education or treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	—	1	6	—	40	9	40	2	—	—	98
On or about 20th January, 1961											
Number of handicapped pupils from the Authority's area :—											
(i) on the registers of—											
1. maintained special schools—											
(a) as day pupils	—	36	49	1	183	79	166	—	—	—	514
(b) as boarding pupils	4	4	—	—	1	2	13	—	—	—	24
2. non-maintained Special Schools											
(a) as day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) as boarding pupils	6	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	13
(ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(iii) boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (C)	10	41	52	3	184	81	179	2	—	—	552
Being educated under arrangements made under section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Requiring places in Special Schools											
(i) Total—											
(a) day	—	—	—	—	1	1	22	—	—	—	24
(b) boarding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Number of pupils *included* in the totals above—											
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5 :—											
(a) awaiting day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a Special School—											
(a) awaiting day places	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	14
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of handicapped pupils who were on the registers of hospital Special Schools 5

Number of children reported to the Local Health Authority during calendar year ended 31st December, 1960 :—

(*a*) Under Section 57(3) (prior to 1.11.60) 19

(*b*) Under Section 57(4) (from 1.11.60) 3

(*c*) Under Section 57(5) (prior to 1.11.60) 35

Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) that a child was unsuitable for education at school .... Nil

of the Education Act, 1944

NOTE : (1) Apart from any pupils listed at D.(i) above, regular teaching is provided in those hospitals in the area of the Local Education Authority for pupils (not ascertained as handicapped) who happen to be in hospital for any reason.

(2) In the same way a number of pupils (not ascertained as handicapped and not included under D.(iii)) are provided with home tuition when absent from school for prolonged periods for any reason.

APPENDIX

THE TRAJECTORY OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

The Education Act, 1944, Section 57(5), empowered the Local Education Authority to report to the Local Health Authority those pupils who, on account of a disability of mind, required supervision after leaving school. The Mental Deficiency Act 1913 empowered the Local Health Authority in such cases to provide compulsory supervision. Both these provisions were repealed by the Mental Health Act, 1959, which became effective on 1st November, 1960. Previously to this all pupils, known to be educationally subnormal, were re-examined immediately prior to leaving with a view to recommendations on supervision after leaving. No further such examinations will take place and any supervision provided by the Local Health Authority will in future be informal and purely voluntary.

These examinations formed an opportunity for assessing the predictive value of intelligence tests carried out at the earlier ages. It had been noticed for a long time that certain cases shewed what was apparently an early arrest of mental development. In a typical case the Mental Age would be near the norm at the infant school stage, but as the child grew older the Mental Age would fail to increase pari passu, the slowing becoming progressively more obvious till finally the Mental Age arrested and remained static for the last two or three years. The process appeared not so much one of " deterioration " as one of slowing and cessation of growth, analogous to the way in which some individuals fail to reach the height which was anticipated in their early years. Since the Intelligence Quotient is simply the Mental Age expressed as a percentage of the actual age, it followed that in such cases the Intelligence Quotient would drop from the normal range through the educationally subnormal range and even to the ineducable level.

This last opportunity has been taken to examine more closely the available records of pupils who have been intelligence tested in their early years and again on leaving school. Each record is preserved for only five years after the child has left school. There were available 397 such records relating to pupils who left during 1956-57-58-59-60 and who had been tested on the Terman Merrill Scale. Various other tests had been used but not in sufficient numbers of cases to justify analysis. Attention was therefore confined to the Terman Merrill findings.

TABLE I

CHANGE OF TERMAN MERRILL I.Q.

Final I.Q.	Decrease			+9 to −9	Increase			Totals
	>30	20-29	10-19		10-19	20-29	>30	
>89	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
80-89	0	0	0	16	6	0	0	22
70-79	0	0	7	124	7	0	0	138
60-69	0	4	31	60	0	0	0	95
50-59	0	23	37	36	1	0	0	97
>50	2	7	21	11	0	0	0	41
TOTALS	2	34	96	248	16	1	0	397

Table I shows the increases and decreases of intelligence Quotient at the last xamination as compared with the initial examination in steps of ten points. It ill be seen that a substantial number of pupils have dropped and that the num- er of such increases as we look down the final Intelligence Quotient scale. In ther words the lower parts of the scale includes pupils who were in the upper part ı their early years. Some pupils have risen but these are few and they are main- in the upper part of the final Intelligence Quotient scale.

TABLE II

CHANGE OF I.Q. (TERMAN MERRILL WITH ROBERTS CORRECTION)

Final I. Q.	Decrease			+9 to −9	Increase			Totals
	>30	20-29	10-19		10-19	20-29	>30	
>89....	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
80-89	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
70-79	0	0	8	120	4	0	0	132
60-69	0	5	48	50	0	0	0	103
50-59	0	19	48	27	0	0	0	94
<50	1	7	15	6	0	0	0	29
TOTALS....	1	31	119	240	6	0	0	397

It has been suggested that this phenomenon of slowing mental progress is n artifact of the test standardisation and that the Roberts correction will bviate it. Table II therefore shows the same 397 cases as in Table I, the Roberts orrection having been applied in each case. As expected some cases have moved p the final Intelligence Quotient scale because the correction adds points to all cores. The falling Intelligence Quotients are actually more marked than in able I. The reason is that the Roberts correction adds points mainly in the X o XIII age groups and only a few in the XIV to XV age groups. This actually ıcreases the apparent fall between, say, age XII and age XV when these ıildren are not incrementing in Mental Age.

TABLE III

PERIOD OF APPARENT ARREST OF MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

FINAL I.Q.	ARRESTED M. A. (in years)						TOTALS
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	
>89	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
80-89	21	1	0	0	0	0	22
70-79	129	5	4	0	0	0	138
60-69	60	14	14	6	1	0	95
50-59	19	19	24	20	8	7	97
<50	3	2	5	9	10	12	41
TOTALS	236	41	47	35	19	19	397

Table III shows the periods immediately before leaving school at XIV or XV when the Mental Age has remained relatively static. " Relatively static " was defined as " fluctuating within plus or minus three months of Mental Age " or in other words remaining within a six months band. It will be seen that particularly in the lower levels a substantial proportion of cases hardly increment in Mental Age for several years. Below Intelligence Quotient 60 more than half have been relatively static for two or more years. Below Intelligence Quotient 50 half have been so for four or more years.

A number of examiners was involved over some fifteen years in all. The ages of first and last testing and the numbers of tests varied considerably. Moreover the series is in no sense unselected. Consequently it was not thought that the data would bear any further analysis.

Conclusion

It seems clear that certain children, who present on test as being in the normal or near normal range during the infant-junior period, do fail to make mental growth to the extent that they end up in the educationally subnormal or even in the ineducable levels.

The evidence is not adequate to show the true frequency of this phenomenon in the population as a whole or in the upper levels which are not put forward for the E.S.N. examination.

No evidence is offered as to whether the tendency is congenitally installed or environmentally acquired.